The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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Getting Rewarded for Getting Shot

By Edgar Snow

Situation on the Honan Front—Interview with Chiang Kai-shek!

Vancouver Publisher Urges Lower Cable Rates

The Missionary Retreat

American Business Interests and Famine Projects; Some Things Seen in India, by Colin Ross; Cholera Prevention at Shanghai, by Dr. Wu Lien-teh; Some Highway Developments in China, by A. Viola Smith; Decline in Chinese Students in America, by Arthur A. Young; Where is Japan Drifting, by H. Benson-Currie; China's Internal Loan Issues Outstanding on July 1, by E. Kann and J. Baylin; Labor Disputes in Wusih Silk Filatures, by Paul K. Whang.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 6

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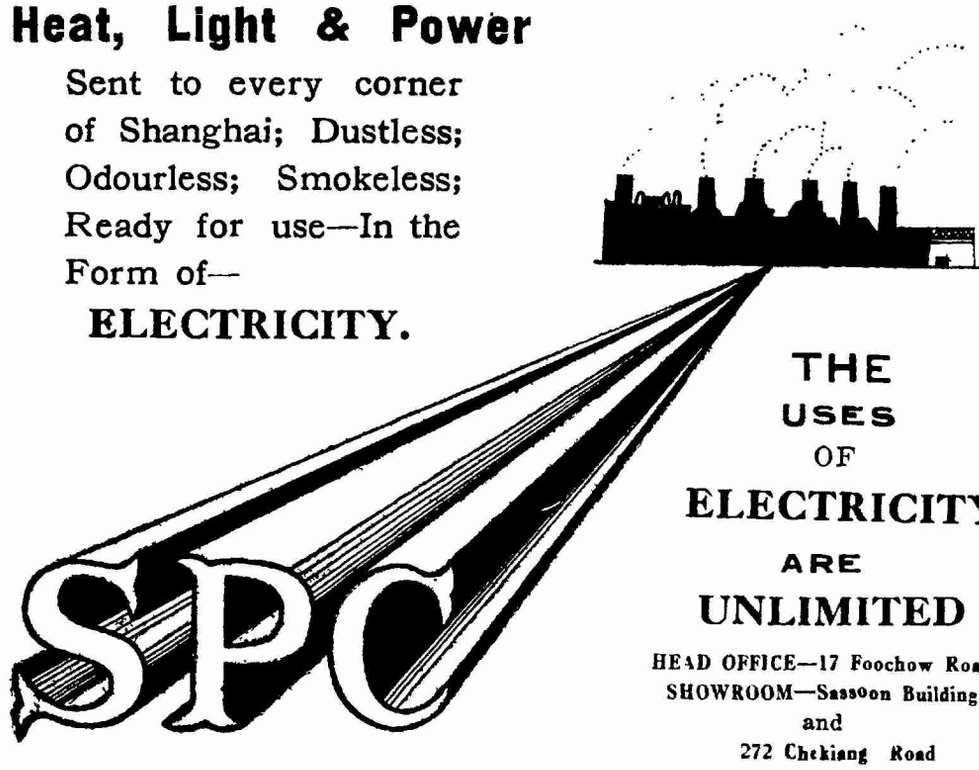

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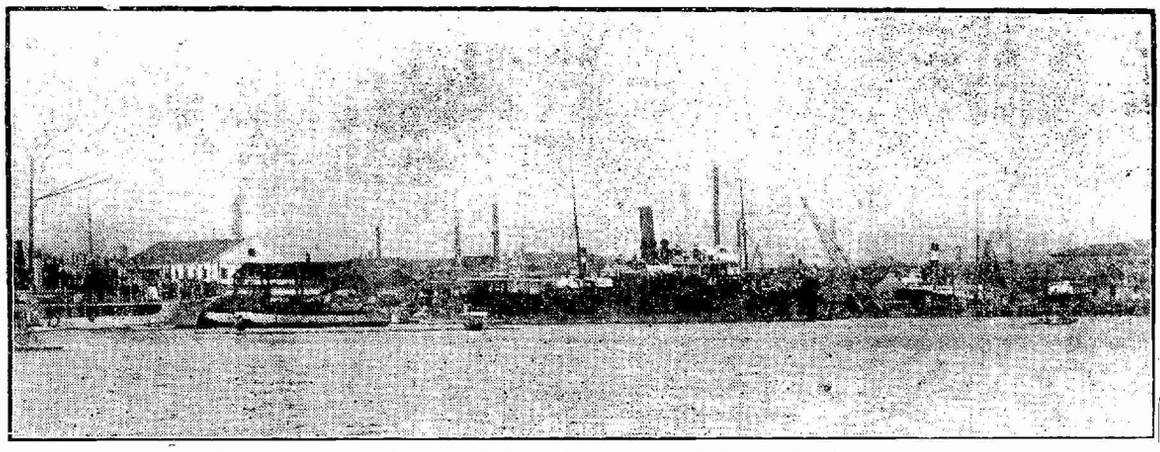

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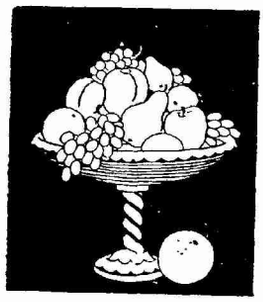

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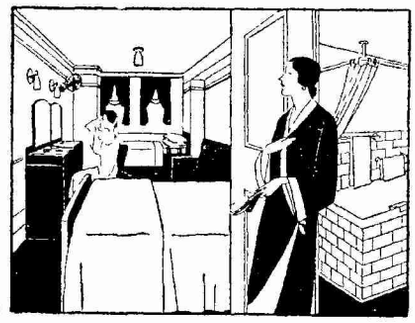

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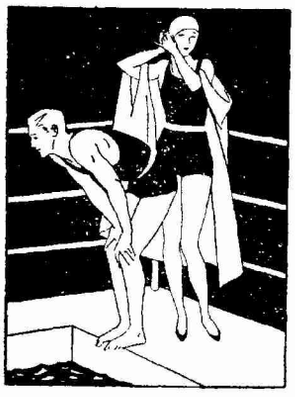

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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CANADIAN PUBLISHER'S CAMPAIGN FOR CHEAPER TELEGRAPH RATES

IT CANNOT help but strike the average person that it is somewhat of a paradox that at the same time that he reads of over-production in the Western world, and particularly in the United States—various foodstuffs are among those things that are supposed to be over-produced—one reads that millions of people in China are starving. It is evident therefore, on the face of things, that what the world needs is not less production but more distribution. This point was succinctly brought out by R. J. Crombie, publisher of the Vancouver *Sun*, in an address made before the National Foreign Trade Convention in Los Angeles, May 22 last. Mr. Crombie had some time previously made a trip round the world and had paid particular attention to the situation in Asia. One of the conclusions he came to was that it seemed plain as day—and business across the Pacific in the last few years had proved it—that ten years of trade with Canada and the United States would put Asia on her feet socially and economically more quickly than a hundred years of trading with Europe. In connection with the competition that necessarily would go on with Europe on the one hand and Canada and the United States on the other for the trade of Asia it was essential that the people on the American continent should get a better "deal" in the matter of rates for telegraphic communication than they have been getting so far. He said be found that messages from Asia and India across the Pacific to Vancouver cost ten times as much per word as from India to London, or from London across the Atlantic. Night letters, he pointed out, could be sent across the Atlantic from London to New York or Montreal at the rate of four cents a word, whereas it cost forty cents per word from the Pacific coast to Japan. Mr. Crombie stressed the point that the most perishable thing in the world today is commercial intelligence and it would be necessary for people in America and Canada to exchange commercial intelligence with the people in Asia. "You can not expect to do business with people you cannot talk to and you simply cannot talk to people in a big business way at forty cents a word," said Mr. Crombie.

Mr. Crombie's campaign for cheaper telegraphic rates across the Pacific is all the more *apropos* at the present time when the question of the renewal of the contracts with the foreign monopolistic cable companies is being negotiated by the Chinese Government.

AMERICAN BUSINESS INTERESTS AND FAMINE PROJECTS

AN article by T. A. Bisson in the *News Bulletin*, published by the Foreign Policy Association éith headquarters in New York City, and headed "The United States and the Chinese Famine" the writer declares that controlling business interests in the United States are responsible for the inactivity among various groups in America that should be cooperating wholeheartedly toward the relief of the present famine in the affected districts. Mr. Bisson says: "A number of American banking firms have been approached with the proposition of setting up a Chinese credit for the purchase of food supplies. These firms replied that they could not assume the responsibility for new credits while previous loans made to China were in default and while China still lacked a stable government to underwrite the new issues."

This, in general, was the attitude taken by the American Red Cross delegation that visited China a year ago and set forth in their report, which has been referred to from time to time in the columns of the *Review*. The positions which these big business interests take are three-fold: first, that the famine is not a natural calamity but the result of internal dissensions; second, that the existing political disorder renders relief aid from the outside ineffective and impractical; third, that foreign aid in relief work lessens the sense of responsibility of the Chinese for dealing with the famine problem.

In his article, Mr. Bisson answers each of these contentions. In refuting the first he quotes at length from an article by Grover Clark, former editor of the Peking *Leader*, in which he declares that the primary cause is not internal dissentions, but a protracted drought which has extended over three consecutive growing seasons in which there have been very small or no crops. Mr. Clark points out that while military disturbances have been worse along the Yangtsze River than in the North, there has been no famine because there has been no drought. He further states that there have already been 5,000,000 deaths because of the famine, while 2,000,000 more will be dead before the end of this summer.

With regard to the second contention, Mr. Bisson quotes from a statement issued by the China International Famine Relief Commission, which says: "In its actual administration of relief, the Commission has received the cooperation of the Chinese authorities to the fullest extent.. ..Relief work has gone forward without interference....the total losses even indirectly chargeable to the disturbed conditions amounted to less than Mex. $800 in a total of relief supplies and money distributed of over Mex. $2,000,000."

Finally, in refuting the third contention, Mr. Bisson gives figures comparing the amounts forthcoming from Chinese and foreign sources in the famine of 1920-21 and 1928-29 as follows:

	1920-21	1928-29
Total non-governmental gifts	Mex.$9,000,000	Mex.$6,700,000
From foreigners ...	6,300,000	1,600,000
From Chinese	2,700,000	5,100,000
Foreign percentage	70%	25%
Chinese percentage	30%	75%

The above figures were complied before the catastrophe of the past winter. During that time, at the request of the Federal Council of Churches, the Foreign Missions Conference and the National Christian Council, a campaign for $2,000,000 has been conducted in the United States by the China Famine Relief. Since February G.$525,000 has been cabled to China. The first trainload of grain reached the famine districts of Shensi during April and food was sent in May to 22 counties in that famine area. Later 300 tons of seed beans were sent for planting. From all reports there have been no seizures and all this has been done despite serious disturbances.

The need for relief will continue, according to reports, until after the fall harvests and probably later. But relief must give away to prevention. A fund of some Mex.$20,000,000, such as was projected in 1928 would provide a nucleus for the long-time conservancy projects which would aim at harnessing the rivers at flood periods and releasing the water for irrigation in times of drought. The China International Famine Relief Commission has blue prints and personnel for such a program. The thing that the commission now is faced with is: where are the funds coming from?

Certainly the finances are available in the United States if they could be tapped, Mr. Bisson says in his article, and he is of the opinion that the Chinese would redouble their efforts if the funds for the initiation of such a program were supplied by American capital. He believes that "the mind of the American people has been too long confused by petty arguments of profit and prudence" and declares that "it is time for the creation of a unanimity of public opinion in the United States that will meet the basic challenge presented by the Chinese famine."

In all probability Mr. Bisson is expressing what he believes is the right way of solving China's famine problem—he is undoubtedly expressing what he would like to see happen, and what a majority of Americans would like its see happen. It is a matter of opinion—of widely separated opinions. One thing is pretty certain —that Mr. Bisson will have a hard time working up sentiment among the controlling American business interests to a point where they are convinced that the initiation of such a program should come from them and that they should invest some G.$10,000,000 or more as a starter in a project (or projects) from which they cannot see their principal flowing back to them with a reasonable interest. It is going to be a great deal longer and more laborious process for him to convince these capitalists that (in his own words) "the mind of the American people (in other words their minds) has been long confused by petty arguments of profit and prudence."

There are hundreds of drainage and irrigation projects in the United States that have been completed during the past decade or so, usually with the help of big business interests such as Mr. Bisson refers to. But without exception these same big business interests expect to get back their principal with good interest—and they do it, for they hold that greatest of business wea-

pons, MORTGAGE, over the heads of those benefiting in these projects.

Far from trying to disappoint Mr. Bisson in his perfectly good intentions—it is a noble cause that he has chosen to fight for. But, well-meaning as he may be, it would probably be just as effective if he were to come to Shanghai and try to disconfuse the mind of that great Shanghai tabernacle of wealth on the Bund—the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—"from petty arguments of profit and prudence" as to spend his time getting any fabulous amounts from big American business interests to initiate a drainage and irrigation project in Shensi.

What American "big business" has failed to realize all long is that the famine situation in China is a humanitarian, rather than a business proposition. Certain American banks and business houses interested in China got their fingers severely burned, figuratively speaking, several years ago and have never been able to recover a balanced attitude on the China question. There is no side-stepping the obvious fact that millions of helpless Chinese people have been the victims of the cussedness of their own political leaders, but this element must not be permitted to obscure the equally obvious element that these same millions of people are in destitute circumstances and are dieing off like flies in a section of China that needs population more than anything else. While it would not be possible for American big business to obtain eight and ten percent mortgages on potentially fertile lands in the famine districts in exchange for their contributions to famine relief projects, such donations would pay dividends nevertheless. They would pay dividends for every American business in China, regardless of what it is or where located. It is recognized, of course, that conditions at the present are not propitious for extensive famine-relief projects, but foundations should be established now for extensive famine-relief work enterprises which will be necessary at the conclusion of the present conflict.

Situation on the Honan Front—An Interview with General Chiang Kai-shek!

MARSHAL Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, which are fighting the Central Government's forces on the Honan front have been taught many political slogans, most of which either begin or end with the words, "Down with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek," but the slogan which Feng's troops use more than any other is one of their own coinage and goes like this, "If we go forward, we get rice and bread, but if we retreat, we get only grass and tree-roots."

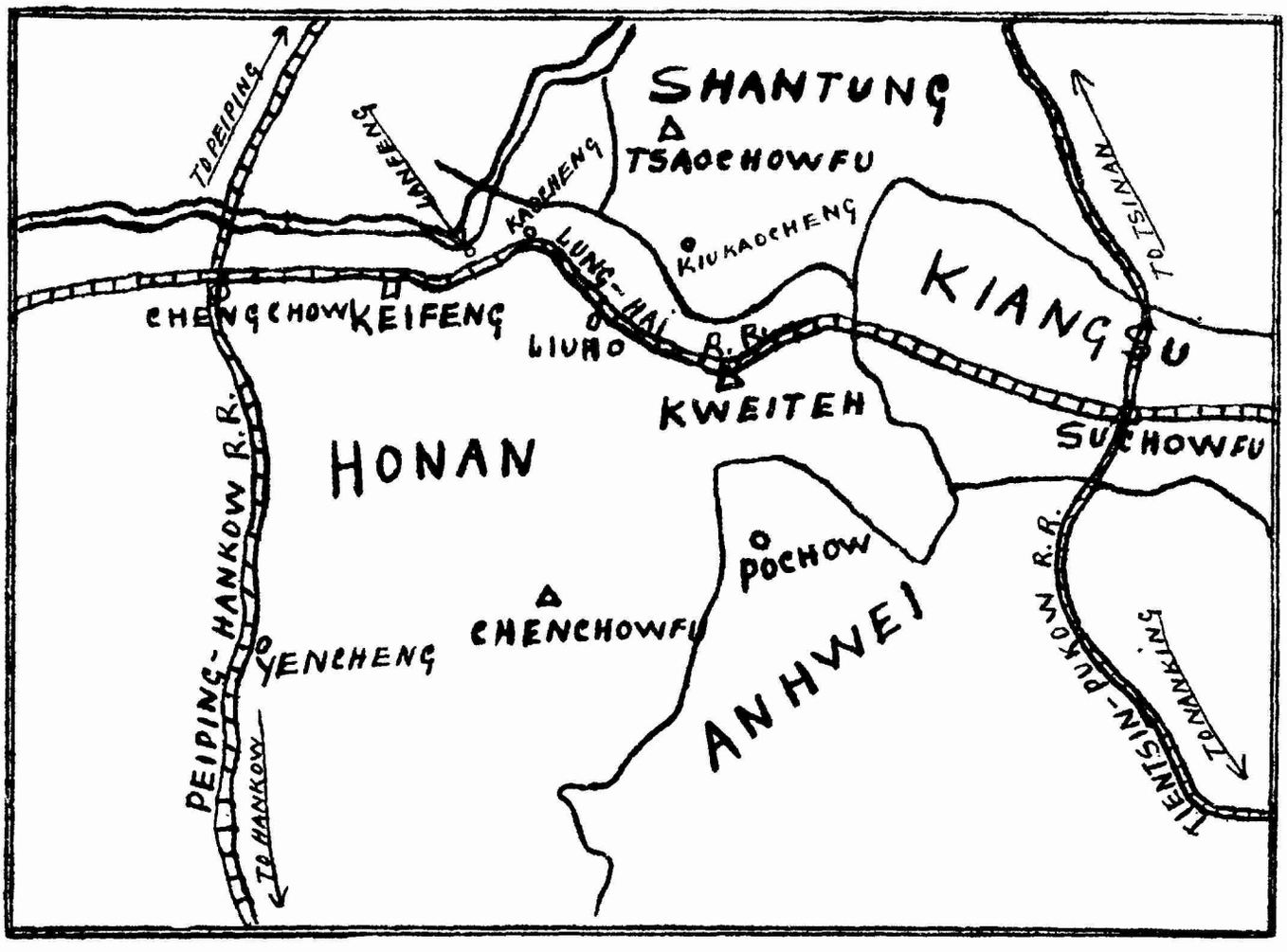
This slogan which Feng's troops sing on any and all occasions, typifies better than any declaration of any Northern politician the real fundamental and underlying reason for the present warfare between the so-called Northern rebels and the Central Government. The hordes of soldiers from the famine districts of Shensi and Kansu which are following the banner of the "Christian General" are fighting for food and nothing else. And while Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's troops are in a somewhat better condition from the standpoint of supplies, the food element likewise constitutes a chief motivating influence with Yen's troops.

The word "food" thus symbolizes about all there is to the present war between the Northern Military Coalition and the forces of the Central Government, probably the most desperately fought war that China has experienced since the First Revolution in 1911. North China and Northwest China have experienced famine conditions for several years and the removal of the Capital from Peiping to Nanking has made matters still worse for the North. When the Nationalist Movement swept northward from Canton to the Yangtsze valley in 1927, both Yen and Feng joined the movement, not from conviction, but because the Nationalist Movement provided an ally against their traditional enemy, Marshal Chang Tso-ling. As for the masses of the people in the North, they thought the Nationalist Movement held out hope of relief from intolerable conditions brought about by famines and oppressions of the warlords. But the promised relief did not materialize because the famines continued and the old warlords continued to rule with new titles. Although the National Government did everything possible to bring Yen and Feng into the Nationalist Movement, granting to both high positions in the Government and Kuomintang, the effort failed and both generals retired to their territories where they sulked in their tents for a time and then embarked upon active preparations for a renewal of the civil war.

The fighting now in progress in Honan and Shantung provinces is thus a continuation of the revolution, the leaders of the Northern Military Coalition having stimulated hope in the hearts of the Northen Chinese by holding out to them the promise of a return of the Capital to the North. As for the hordes of half-starved soldiers, variously estimated up to 300,000, marching under the banners of Yen and Feng, they have been promised food and the privilege of ruling the rich cities of the Yangtsze Valley and the South. This in brief constitutes the political program or platform of Yen and Feng: the return of the Capital to the North and provisions for their swollen armies. Another way of putting it is to use the words of Gen. Yen's chief political propagandist, the Englishman, Putnam Weale, "*the purpose of the war is to restore the old order in the North.*" Proof of Gen. Yen's motives has been provided in his constant refusal to cooperate with estranged elements in the Kuomintang in the formation of a genuine opposition government in Peiping, and his appointment of ex-tuchuns to their former feudalistic positions in various parts of the country. Recent reports from the North contain further confirmation of Yen's motives in his apparent intention to establish a purely military regime in Peiping with himself at the head.

The fighting which is now centered in Honan province with minor conflicts in Shantung and in

the Hunan-Kiangsi area south of the Yangtsze, began early in May and has been in progress for practically two months. While the fighting in Shantung and Hunan-Kiangsi has a bearing on the general situation, the real conflict will be settled in Honan where the forces of the Central Government under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are engaged with the forces of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang along the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways. While there has been much propaganda about the cooperation of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, the facts in the situation are that Yen has sent only 30,000 troops to Honan, Yen's hope apparently being that Feng and Chiang might weaken each other and thus leave Yen with the only large unified army left in the country; or in the event of a victory by either side, that the victor would be so weakened that Yen would be able to dictate the peace terms by reason of his large intact army.



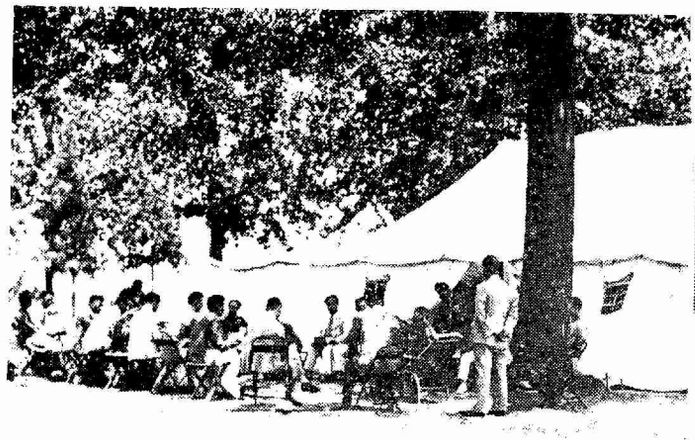
This rough sketch map will serve to give the reader a general idea of the present fighting area on the Honan front. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters are located at the town of Liuho which is 112 miles west of Hsuchowfu, 21 miles west of Kweiteh and approximately 60 miles east of Kaifeng, the capital of Honan province which is occupied by Feng's troops and which now constitutes the Government's chief objective. Latest reports by the *Kuo Min* news agency are to the effect that the Government troops are nearing Kaifeng. On July 4 it was announced that the Northern General, Shih Yu-shan's force of 30,000 troops was surrounded in the sector embraced by the Yellow River on the north and a line roughly connecting the towns of Lanfeng, Kaocheng and Kiukaocheng. Shih Yu-shan was formerly at Tsaochowfu in Shantung but was pressed back toward Kaifeng by the Government troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan. The Government lines now zig-zag across Honan in a northeast-southeast direction from a point west of Liuho to Yencheng on the Peiping-Hankow railway. A complete description of the fighting in this area appears in the accompanying articles. The Yellow River is shown in the upper left corner of the map.

GEN. CHIANG'S VIEWS

In an interview with a number of American, British and Japanese newspaper correspondents who visited the Government's military headquarters in Honan province on July 4, Gen. Chiang declared that the single cause of the present war was the defiance of the authority of the Government by the rebel generals Yen and Feng, both of whom had continuously blocked the unification of the country. He said, "Anyone who defies the Central Government destroys the peace and unification of the country and must be exterminated, hence the present war became necessary to complete the unification of the country. The present war is a struggle between the revolutionaries and counter-revolutionaries and only when it is completed will it be possible to follow out the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and proceed with the unification and reconstruction of the nation, step by step."

In reference to the charge of the Northern military leaders that North China had not received adequate representation in the National Government, Gen. Chiang declared this allegation to be false, stating that Nationalism knew no North or South, East or West; that every possible effort had been made to induce the Northern military leaders to participate in the Government, but instead of cooperating they had blocked every

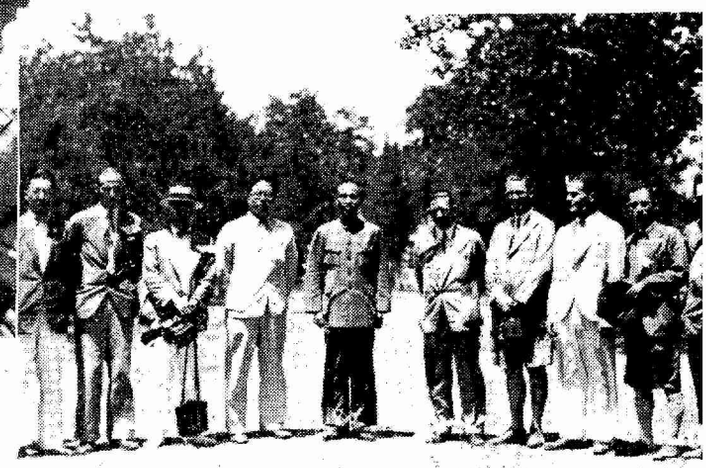
GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON THE HONAN BATTLE FRONT



Where fifteen American British and Japanese foreign correspondents interviewed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the military situation.

Another picture of Gen. Chiang sitting alongside Col. J. L. Huang, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs attached to the Generalissimo's Headquarters. An article dealing with Col. Huang's work appears elsewhere in this issue.

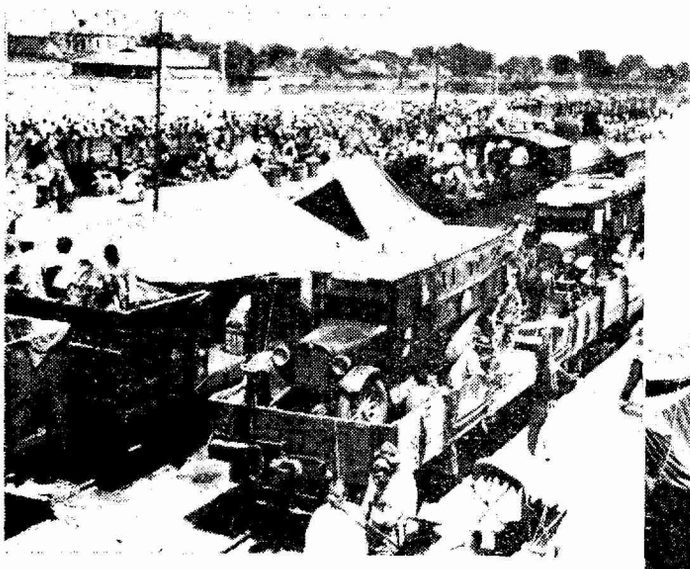
Another view of Gen. Chiang during the course of the interview on the Honan military situation.



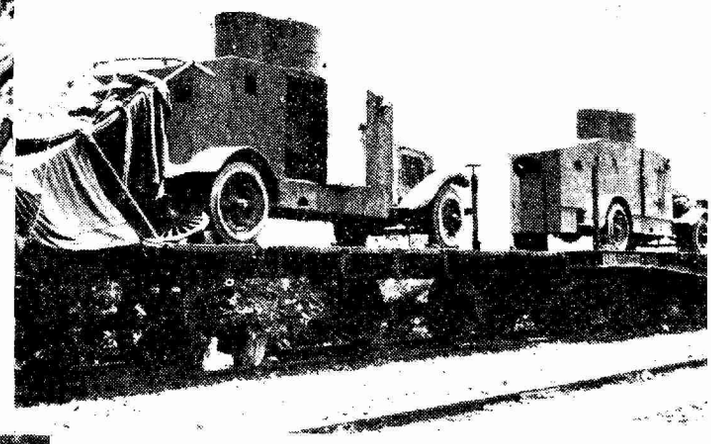
Following the interview, Gen. Chiang lined up with the correspondents for a photograph and a "news-reel" for exhibition in Shanghai.

On the Left is a picture of the railway station at the little town of Liuho, located on the Lung-Hai railway in eastern Honan, where Gen. Chiang has his temporary field headquarters. The big guns on the front about 15 or 20 miles from this point can be plainly heard. Gen. Chiang gradually moves his headquarters forward as the Kuominchun troops are pushed back.

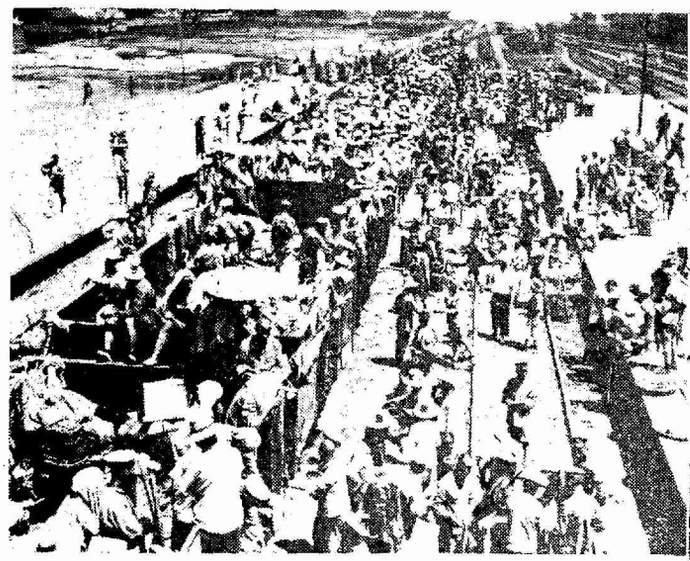
EVIDENCES OF WAR ON THE HONAN FRONT



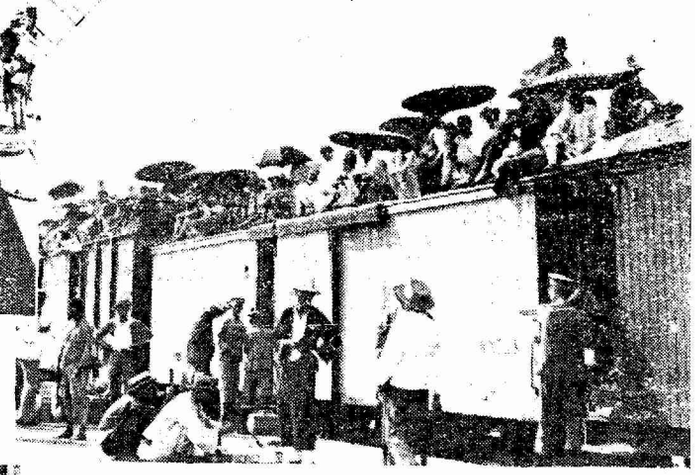
A scene at one of the railway stations on the Lung-Hai.

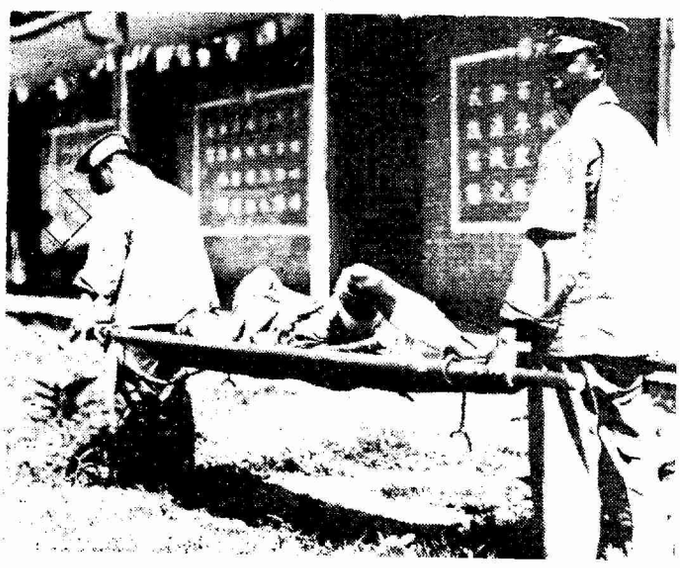


Armored tanks make up part of the equipment of the Government's forces on the Lung-Hai Front.



This is a picture of a troop-train at the Hsuchowfu base, where troops are sent to two fronts, the Lung-hai and the Tientsin-Pukow.





Since most of the rolling stock has heen commandeered for troop transport, the civilians having business along the railway avail themselves of the tops of the cars for traveling purposes.

The picture on the left shows a wounded soldier being carried to one of the base hospitals for medical treatment. A full description of the hospital service being maintained for the Government troops appears elsewhere in this issue. This picture was taken at Hsuchowfu.

effort on the part of the Kuomintang to propagate the Party's principles in territories under their control.

As to the military situation, Gen. Chiang expressed the conviction that the fighting now in progress on the Lung-Hai railway in eastern Honan is the most important and so far as he could see at this time, the war issue would be settled on that front. He was of opinion that the crisis had now been passed and the war was proceeding in the Government's favor. The Government's troops were meeting with lessening resistence and in his opinion the enemy had lost its morale and had been forced to adopt *defensive* instead of *offensive* tactics. The object of the Government's forces now is not to gain particular positions, but to gradually reduce the enemy's strength. He expressed the belief that the enemy's effectives had been reduced fully three fourths and that the major military phases of the war would be concluded within a period of one month; that the prolongation of the struggle was due to the defensive tactics of the enemy in utilizing the natural barriers provided by the gaoliang (maize) fields and dikes in the Yellow River Valley. The Government's main objective now was to draw the enemy out from its defenses in order that the issue might be quickly settled. He expressed the hope that this might be accomplished in Shantung where Yen Hsi-shan had recently occupied Tsinan and was reported to be advancing southward along the Tientsin-Pukow railway. "If Yen advances his troops into Shantung," declared Gen. Chiang, "that will spell his doom, because I feel that we have reached the point that wherever the enemy see the blue-and-white Nationalist emblem, they will not advance because they have lost their fighting morale." In reference to the situation on the Peiping-Hankow railway sector, Gen. Chiang stated that Feng's original plan was to advance southward and occupy Hankow, but that plan had been abandoned and Feng forced into a defensive position which meant his ultimate defeat.

Gen. Chiang declared that despite the necessity of sending troops into Hunan and Kiangsi to meet and *defeat* the Kiangsi rebels and "Ironsides" that the Government now had sufficient forces on the Lung-Hai front to subjugate the enemy, even without any assistance which might be forthcoming from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria. In specific reference to the situation in the Hunan-Kiangsi area, Gen. Chiang reported the receipt of telegrams from Hankow and Canton stating that both the Kwangsi rebels and "Ironsides" had been defeated. Regarding political charges against the National Government and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking by Wang Ching-wei Left wing leader and also by representatives of the so-called Western Hills, or "extreme right" wing faction, on the grounds of illegality, Gen. Chiang declared that there are no grounds for such accusations; that such charges have only been made for political effect on the part of certain disaffected elements in the Kuomintang.

THE HONAN SITUATION

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Government forces and concurrently President of the National State Council, the highest organ in the Government, was interviewed at his temporary headquarters about a half-mile from the village of Liuho on the Lung-Hai railway in eastern Honan. The village of Liuho is 112 miles west of Hsuchowfu, the Government's chief military base, 21 miles west of Kweiteh, the advanced field base and about 60 miles east of Kaifeng, capital of Honan province, which is now held by Feng Yu-hsiang and, hence, constitutes the chief military objective of the Government's forces. The accompanying map serves to give an idea regarding the relative positions of the important towns and railways in this section of China. Most of this territory is a level, sandy plain, formerly embraced in the bed of the Yellow river before that erratic stream changed its course about three-quarters of a century ago. The land is adapted to gaoliang, melons and fruits, there being frequent orchards of peach trees, laden with fruit, most of which is going to waste because of the lack of freight-cars available for transportation on the railway. However, the fruit is serving a good purpose in providing food for the soldiers on both sides. Recently this section of Honan had experienced heavy rainfall which flooded the trench systems on both sides, thus forcing the soldiers out in the open and making open-warfare again possible. The rain also provided an excellent water-supply for the troops in an area which normally experiences a dearth of water. On all sides soldiers were to be seen enjoying much needed baths in the pools along the railway tracks.

Preliminary to a discussion of the actual military situation, it is of interest to record the important fact that China for the first time is making effective use of modern military equipment, much of it being of the latest western pattern, including tanks, bombing planes equipped with machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, latest model machine-guns and artillery. Along with this modern equipment one also finds various foreign and Chinese makes of rifles and large numbers of modern trench-mortars, the latter manufactured in the Mukden arsenal. One of China's greatest handicaps in the large-scale production of rifle and machine-gun ammunition is due to the lack of standardization on particular models, some of the arsenals in the country being required to produce as many as sixteen different types of ammunition.

The fighting now in progress in Honan in the vicinity of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railways started early in May when Feng and Yen launched their attacks on the Government's fortified positions in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei and in central Honan. The Government did not take the offensive until Feng's army consisting of Kuominchun and Shansi troops had occupied the city of Kweiteh in eastern Honan, about 100 miles west of Hsuchowfu. According to official reports issued by the spokesmen of the Northern Military Coalition, their object was to occupy Hsuchowfu at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railways and at the same time advance into Shantung by two separate routes, by way of Tsaochowfu in the southwestern part of the province and from the north, across the Yellow river toward Tsinan, the provincial

capital. In addition to these moves, Marshal Feng also sent another army toward the southeast through Anhwei with the object of cutting the Tientsin-Pukow railway in the rear of the Government's base in the vicinity of Pengpu. Feng also sent another army southward from his base at Chengchow, along the Peiping-Hankow railway with the object of menacing the Government's positions in northern Hupeh, the ultimate objective being the Wu-Han cities of Hankow and Wuchang. While these plans were being put into effect by the Northern Coalitionists in Honan, Anhwei and Shantung, their allies in the South, the Kwangsi rebels and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides," suddenly invaded southern Hunan and finally occupied Changsha, the provincial capital. This forced Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to withold his offensive in Honan while troops were diverted to Hankow to meet the new menace from the South.

With the defeat of the Kwangsi rebels and "Ironsides" in Hunan and Kiangsi, the Government is now in a position to resume the offensive in Honan, which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek confidently believes will result in a victory within the period of one month. According to Gen. Yang Chi, Chief-of Staff, attached to the Generalissimo's headquarters at Liuho, the Government now has 22 divisions (a full division has about 12,000 men) on the Lung-Hai railway between its base at Hsuchowfu and the front lines in the vicinity of Kaifeng. On the Tientsin-Pukow sector between Hsuchowfu and the advanced positions in southern Shantung, the Government has 8 divisions, while on the Peiping-Hankow line between Hankow and the advanced positions at Yencheng and Chuchiakow in central Honan there are 7 divisions. In addition to these forces the Government claims to have 6 more divisions enroute to the Lung-Hai sector. A telegram from *The Review's* correspondent at Canton on July 8 stated that the Canton authorities had received orders from Nanking for the 60th and 61st Divisions under Generals Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai, consisting of 13,000 troops each, now stationed in southern Hunan to advance immediately to Changsha, from which point they were to be transferred immediately by river to Pukow (opposite Nanking) and from that point rushed to the Lung-Hai sector for participation in the drive against Gen.Yen Hsi-shan's positions in Shantung province. This telegram claimed that the "Ironsides" had been completely annihilated and stated that extra precautions were being taken in the West River district of Kwangtung to prevent the defeated Kwangsi rebels from invading the province from southern Kiangsi and Hunan.

As the situation stood on July 4 at the time of the Chiang Kai-shek interview, the Feng-Yen forces had been rolled back from Kweiteh along the Lung-Hai railway, practically to Kaifeng, and serious fighting was proceeding to the north of the railway in the vicinity of Lanfeng, Kaocheng and Kiukaocheng, where it was claimed some 30,000 troops belonging to the Northern general, Shih Yu-shan (subordinate of Feng), had been surrounded. The sound of heavy artillary fire was plainly audible along the railway between Kweiteh and Liuho and heavy reinforcements of troops, including sections of the so-called "Model" division were being rushed toward the front. The Government's lines in Honan extended in zig-zag fashion from Liuho on the Lung-Hai to Yencheng and Chuchiakow on the Peiping-Hankow line. All of the territory to the south and east of this line had been cleared of rebel troops with the exception of a force of some 10,000 Kuominchun troops under Gen. Sun Tien-ying which were bottled up in the walled city of Pochow in northwestern Anhwei, where they were being besieged by two divisions of Government troops. The city of Pochow, once a Chinese capital is almost impregnable, being surrounded on three sides by water and defended on the fourth side by a series of heavy walls. According to statements of National officers, it had been decided to starve Gen. Sun's troops out rather than waste the Government's forces in a direct assault. A recent attempt of Gen. Lu Chung-lin, Chief-of-staff of the Kuominchun to relieve his forces in Pochow was frustrated by the Government forces through the interceptance of wireless messages from Sun Tien-ying to Lu Chung-lin appealing for assistance. The Government forces were thus in a position to plant an ambush and wiped out the relieving force as well as a force which Gen. Sun sent out from Pochow to meet the relieving force. According to the reports of National officers at the front there has been no recent change on the Peiping-Hankow sector due to the fact that Feng has been forced to withdraw most of his forces from that front to meet the offensive on the Lung-Hai. Feng also has been forced to recall Gen. Shih Yu-shan and part of his 30,000 troops from southwestern Shantung at Tsaochowfu to the vicinity of Kaochen and Lanfeng in order to oppose the Government's attack on that sector. The National General, Chen Tiaoyuan, who had been opposing Gen. Shih in southwestern Shantung, had followed up Gen. Shih's retreating troops and was assisting in the Government's attack.

Aside from the fighting at Lanfeng, which is still in progress, the most spectacular fight of the present war was the capture of Kweiteh. Kweiteh, once a national capital in the Eastern Sung Dynasty is defended by a double series of walls, the outer a high earth embankment and the inner of brick and stone. The National troops took the place by direct assault on three sides, using new high-power field artillery. After taking the outer defenses, the troops rushed the inner wall and when they finally reached the parapet, the Northern troops gave up the struggle and invited the Nanking troops "to come down and have some tea."

The situation in Shantung is still somewhat obscure, the Japanese *Rengo* reports stating that serious fighting was in progress between the Government troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu and the rebel forces under Gen. Fu Tso-yi on the Shantsng railway in the vicinity of Weihsien to the west of Tsingtao. There also were unconfirmed reports that Fu Tso-yi (subordinate of Yen Hsi-shan) had sent troops southward along the Tientsin-Pukow railway as far as Yenchowfu. A report by the *Kuo Min* (official) news service from Hsuchowfu on July 8 stated that fighting between the Government forces under Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, Field Commander, and the Shansi rebel troops was proceeding in the vicinity of Tawenkow, a small

town to the south of Taianfu. The report stated that Gen. Ho was being assisted by Generals Ma Hung-kwei, Yuan Shao-chang and Hsia Tou-yin. In the eastern section of the province, the report stated that the Government forces under Han Fu-chu were facing the Shansi forces across the Tze river to the west of Tsingchowfu.

A telegram by *Reuters* from Nanking on Thursday, July 10 stated that the Government had decided to again adopt a defensive program on the Lung-Hai railway and direct its chief attention to Yen's rebel troops which had advanced into Shantung. This report coincided with Gen. Chiang's statement to the foreign newspaper correspondents that Gen. Yen's advance into Shantung would provide the Government with its long awaited opportunity to launch a direct attack on Yen's troops. The National officers as well as the rank and file of the Government troops, while evincing high regard for the fighting ability of Feng's troops, had an exactly opposite opinion of Yen's troops and claimed that the Shansi forces would not be able to stand against the National armies.

SOME SIDELIGHTS

The Government now has approximately two dozen airplanes on the Lung-Hai front, the airplane bases being located at Hsuchowfu, Kweiteh and Liuho. The most effective air-bombing has been done by the American "Douglas" and "Vort-Corsair" bombers, each of which are equipped to carry eight bombs and in addition three machine-guns. The Government also has several Junkers mono-planes which have performed similar good service, while scouting activities have been performed by a number of British light "Moth" planes. The Government airplanes, except for a brief period, have maintained complete control of the air and have brought down several of the enemy machines. The "brief period" in which the Government lost control of the air was due to what is popularly described as an "accident." One night, several weeks ago a force of Feng's cavalry, assisted by "plain-clothes" troops armed with bombs, raided the Government airplane base at Kweiteh and damaged seven Government planes. Four of them, however, were quickly repaired and put back into service. During the brief period when the Government planes were out of commission, Feng's planes flew as far as Hsuchow and dropped several bombs, one of which damaged some mission property. Interesting stories are told of airplane attacks on Feng's cavalry. Feng has two divisions of cavalry, composed of experienced horsemen from Kansu and Mongolia, which for a time did considerable damage by making raids on the Government forces along the railway. They finally were dispersed by the airplanes, the advance planes dropping bombs which stampeded the horses forcing the riders to use both hands in restraining their steeds, unable hence to use their rifles, following which other Government planes, flying low, machine-gunned the cavalry, causing great havoc. Ten new American planes ordered by the National Government were landed at Shanghai this week.

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One of the most interesting reports told to the foreign newspaper correspondents who visited Honan last week was in the course of an interview with Yui Fei-peng, Quartermaster-General, who has complete charge of all supplies, including food, clothing and military equipment. Gen. Yui stated that the feeding of a Chinese army constitutes a serious problem due to the fact that some of the soldiers come from rice-eating districts of the South while others come from bread-eating districts in the North. The problem, according to Gen. Yui, would not be so serious if the bread-eating and rice-eating divisions were kept intact, but in the course of the fighting they become mixed. In order to prevent dissention, Gen. Yui always puts the question to a vote and a majority of the soldiers makes the decision as to the type of food desired. Each rice-eating soldier receives 20 ounces of rice daily while the bread-eating troops receive 24-ounces of flour daily. In addition they receive salt-vegetables and meat when such is available, each company maintaining its own cook and kitchen equipment. The matter of handling food as well as munitions has been greatly facilitated through the general use of light-railways with ordinary trucks or dump-cars, the light-railways tapping the main lines and running across country to the various supply bases.

The amount of food consumed by the troops runs to large proportions, Gen. Yui stating that the amount of rice amounting to 100,000 bags a month, each bag containing 170 catties (one catty equivalent to 1 1|3 pounds), while the amount of flour consumed runs to 300,000 bags monthly. This included the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow sectors only, it being stated that supplies sufficient to last for six months being available in warehouses along the railways behind the front. Since orders for rice were placed many months in advance of the outbreak of warfare, this probably has been partially responsible for the rice-shortage in cities in the Yangtsze valley where bountiful supplies usually exist. During actual warfare, the Government supplies all foods without expense to the soldiers, but in peace times, the soldiers must finance a portion of the cost of their upkeep. The pay of the Government troops ranges from $12.50 to $18 a month.

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Since the beginning of the war the Government forces have captured several thousands of prisoners, it being stated that 10,000 are being held in Nanking where they are being trained and re-equipped for the National army. Recently, however, the enemy troops have simply been disarmed, attired in civilian clothing and put to work behind the lines in the transport of food and munitions, construction of trenches, loading and unloading of cars, etc.

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Probably the most significant development that has taken place in Chinese warfare, aside from the matter of railway transport and use of modern equipment, has been in the care of wounded. From the beginning of serious fighting in the vicinity of Lanfeng on May 17 to the present, some 20,000 wounded National soldiers have passed through the Government hospitals back of the lines. Owing to the large number of wounded sent back to Hsuchowfu and Nanking at the beginning of the struggle, much confusion existed, the wounded troops being responsible for considerable rioting which had a detrimental effect on the morale of the regular troops. Thanks largely to the work of Col. J. L. Huang, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, attached to the Generalissimo's headquarters, the matter of hospitalization has been organized so that little confusion now exists. Col. Huang, who is an American returned student, with considerable experience in the Y.M.C.A., is the director of the Officers Moral Welfare Association in Nanking, an organization which performs functions somewhat similar to that of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. of the United States. Col. Huang now has charge of all hospitalization on all fronts and has the directing of probably three dozen hospitals. He has worked out an interesting system of paying out rewards to the wounded troops, the schedule being $5 for each sick soldier, $10 for each wounded trooper, $30 for wounded captains, $100 for colonels and $200 for wounded generals. At the time the rewards are paid out, each receives a personal letter from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek which reads, "Fellow comrade, I have just heard of your being wounded and hand you herewith a reward for your brave service to the nation." It was stated that more than $250,000 has been paid out to the various grades of troops since the beginning of the present struggle. While the majority of the wounded are privates, there also have been several wounded high officers, one notable case being that of Gen. Hsu Ting-yao in the first attack on Lanfeng. Gen. Liu Hsi, commander of the 1st Division, 1st Route Army, told Gen. Hsu the advance was "too slow." Gen. Hsu, with his body-guard immediately took personal command, but were caught by an enemy machine-gun, Gen. Hsu receiving five serious wounds, while several of his body-guards were killed. Feng's losses in the Lanfeng fighting were estimated at 16,000 killed and a larger number wounded. The matter of supplying doctors and nurses, medical and surgical supplies as well as control of the new modern hospital in Nanking devolves upon the Minister of Health of the National Government, Dr. J. Heng Liu.

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While the most used slogan in Marshal Feng's army, is "If we go forward we get rice and bread, but if we retreat we return to grass and tree-roots," the slogans used by the Government troops practically all deal with national unification and support of the Kuomintang and the "Three Principles of the People." The slogans which

the National troops repeat each morning, vary with each day of the week, some of them being, "We fight to carry out the Three Principles of the People," "Hail the Kuomintang Party and Government," "We are fighting for the salvation of the people of the North and Northwest," "We fight to preserve the character and spirit of the revolution," "Yen and Feng are trying to destroy the National Revolution and the Kuomintang." Aside from the so-called "food-slogan" used by Feng's troops, the Kuominchun as well as the Shansi commanders, also cause the men to repeat a number of other slogans or war-cries, most of which contain the declaration, "Down with Chiang Kai-shek."

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While it was stated that Feng and Yen had between them more than 300,000 troops at the beginning of the present struggle, there never has been any accurate estimate of the actual number of effectives in the two rebel armies. One of the staff officers attached to the Government headquarters at Hsuchowfu was authority for the statement that Yen at the present only has four divisions of effectives, while Feng is credited with about six divisions. While the Northern Coalition undoubtedly had an advantage in numbers at the beginning of the struggle, practically all National officers are agreed on the statement that Yen and Feng have lost three fourths of their effectives and are now greatly outnumbered by the Government forces.

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Another place where a considerable advance has been made in Chinese warfare is in the construction of defenses. The Lung-Hai railway line is criss-crossed by an elaborate system of trenches beginning at Hsuchowfu and extending westward to the limit of the Government's lines. And in addition to the trenches, one also observes frequent dug-outs for concealment against possible air-bomb attacks. The enemy, of course, is also adopting similar protective measures, Marshal Feng having one system of trenches north of and paralleling the Lung-Hai in the vicinity of Lanfeng and Kuochen which is said to be 50 miles long. Feng also has used the old abandoned dikes of the Yellow river to good advantage and not to be overlooked are the large fields of gaoliang, the stalks with heavy foliage now being six or eight feet tall and providing excellent concealment for troops or even cavalry.

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The trip of foreign newspaper correspondents to Honan definitely and conclusively disproved the long-circulated and quite generally believed report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had been seriously wounded. How this report originated is still a mystery, but it is supposed to have been started by some propagandist attached to Feng's forces in the North. While varying as to detail, the rumors generally agreed that Gen. Chiang had been wounded in the left arm and from that point one version of the story had it that the Generalissimo's arm either was or would have to be amputated; that Chiang was in a hospital at Shanghai; that Dr. Liu, the Minister of Public Health had gone to Liuho for the purpose of treating Gen. Chiang's wound which had become infected, etc. Instead of finding Gen. Chiang suffering from a wounded arm, the newspaper correspondents found him in excellent health and spirits, well tanned by the sun and optimistic regarding the early successful outcome of the war. Gen. Chiang, who spends most of his time in a railway car at the advanced military base, had temporarily removed from his car because of the extreme heat and at the time the correspondents called was living in a tent about a half mile from the railway. Gen. Chiang's camp was surrounded by a line of body-guards, each carrying a rifle and standing about 100 feet apart, facing outward, with a number of reserves at one side. The only restrictions placed on the correspondents upon entering the camp was "no smoking," Gen. Chiang having forbidden all smoking in the vicinity of the railway because of the danger of possible ammunition explosions. Gen. Chiang himself does not smoke. While the American and British correspondents talked to Gen. Chiang through an interpreter, he was able to talk to the Japanese correspondents in their own language, Gen. Chiang having mastered the Japanese language while a student in a Japanese military academy several years ago. When the correspondents gathered in a semicircle about Gen. Chiang, everybody unconsciously glanced at his left arm to see whether he had been wounded. Observing his arm to be perfectly normal, no one brought up the subject, but finally one of the Japanese correspondents asked Gen. Chiang about his health. This caused a smile all around. At the conclusion of the interview the Japanese correspondents gathered around Gen. Chiang and asked him to autograph their calling cards, and also asking him to write the date of the interview, July 4. One of the Japanese correspondents, representing a Tokyo newspaper asked Gen. Chiang whether he had been interviewed two weeks earlier by another representative of a Tokyo newspaper named Tanaka. The Tanaka interview, reprinted in *The Review* two weeks ago, was repudiated by Gen. Chiang, the Generalissimo declaring that he had not seen the correspondent. It seems that Correspondent Tanaka had gone to Hsuchowfu where he had interviewed one of Gen. Chiang's staff officers and then had telegraphed the interview to his paper as coming from Gen. Chiang. What has since happened to Mr. Tanaka for his "scoop" no one seems to have heard.

FROM THE NORTHERN CAMP

The only political development of consequence in Peiping during the week, has been a further effort to form a provisional government. A report in Gen. Yen's official organ, the *Peiping Leader*, on July 3, stated that "efforts are still being made by the Shansi mediators to bring about an agreement between the right and left wings of the Kuomintang." Continuing, the report claimed that Chou Lu and Hsieh Chih of the right wing had indicated their willingness to reconsider their stand, "provided the left wing would accept their two conditions in regard to an enlarged plenary conference of the Kuomintang and the establishment of a new government. The report concluded with the comment, "just what those conditions are have not yet been revealed."

Another report by *Reuters* from Peiping on July 2, dealt more pointedly with the subject by stating that "Marshal Yen is determined to establish a government here very shortly. He has been hoping to do so for months, but owing to disagreement among the politicians, no government has materialized." Continuing the *Reuter* telegram declared that Gen. Yen was now considering the matter of taking affairs out of the hands of the politicians and proceeding with the formation of his own government. The belief was expressed that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang "would be more ready to side with the North, providing a government in Peiping could be organized."

Further reports from Chinese sources, particularly the *Kuo Wen* news agency, emphasized the feeling that prevails in the North that some form of government should be organized in order to provide more political stability to the "Military Coalition" of Yen and Feng. The suggestion pertaining to the formation of a "super-Government" committee composed of Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Tsung-jen, Hsu Chung-chi, Wang Ching-wei, Tong Shao-yi and Chang Hsueh-liang, however, has not found favor because of the obvious refusal of at least two of the persons suggested to serve on such a committee, the two being Chang Hsueh-liang and Tong Shao-yi. One of the *Kuo Wen* reports on July 2 which appeared in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) stated that Chen Kung-po, left wing leader and personal representative of Wang Ching-wei, had drafted eight regulations governing the organization of a new Peiping Government. According to the report, the new government was to be a "provisional one instead of a military government." The report concluded with, "whether Chen Kung-po's plans will be followed, remains to be seen." A further *Kuo Wen* report dealing with the pressing problem of a government in Peiping, cited three reasons for the early formation of such an administration, (1) both the right and left wings of the Kuomintang were agreed on the imperative need of a formal government to contest the authority of Nanking; (2) Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was alleged to have indicated to Shansi emissaries, that so long as there is no government in Peiping, he could not cooperate with the military coalition; (3) the allied leaders themselves feel the need of a formal government, chiefly due to the increasing contract with the foreign authorities, it being pointed out that so long as there is no government, it will be difficult to obtain foreign recognition.

On July 7 the Japanese *Rengo* service circulated a message from Peiping which quoted Gen. Yen's commissioner of foreign affairs as declaring that a "coalition government" would be formed shortly. However, another *Rengo* message on July 8 expressed the opinion that the chances of forming a coalition government in Peiping were not very hopeful so long as Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden "does not express his intention of supporting such a government." It was stated that various factions in the Kuomintang as well as the Yen and Feng

factions were sending further delegates to Mukden to interview the "Young General."

Of further interest in connection with the efforts of both sides to obtain the support of Mukden, were Japanese *Rengo* messages circulated on July 4 and 8, the most recent one stating that the Central Government had sent Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai to Mukden on a confidential mission. The telegram stated that Gen. Chang Chun was vested with full authority to appoint Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang vice-commander of the National forces, and alleged that Nanking was prepared to supply Mukden with $5,000,000 for the purpose of equipping troops to be dispatched south of the Great Wall against Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. The telegram stated, however, that Marshal Chang still insisted upon maintaining a neutral attitude. The *Rengo* dispatch on July 4 which was based on an interview with Gen. Liu Kuang, a personal representative of the Mukden General, who recently visited Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Liuho. In this interview Gen. Liu Kuang was quoted as stating that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had insisted upon the resignations of both Yen and Feng as a condition for a peaceful settlement of the present trouble. It suggested that if Yen and Feng would resign and turn over command of their troops to Generals Fu Tso-yi and Lu Chung-lin respectively, that it might be possible to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the present trouble on the basis of immediately convening a national defense conference which could fix the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief and strip the various military leaders of their power to start independent military movements without the authority of the government. Gen. Liu Kuang expressed the opinion that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was in agreement with this program and in view of the obvious superiority of the Government's forces over the Northern rebels, that some peace program might be worked out.

Banditry Rife! Killing, Burning, Killing

Widespread Communist and bandit raids in which both foreigners and Chinese suffered and many towns in the stricken areas were looted and burned took place during the past week. The worst disorders took place in the regions where fighting has been in progress during the past few months and where bandit-soldier gangs are roaming the countryside unable to be brought in check by the government forces, The districts affected included those in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Anhwei, Honan, Shansi Kiangsu, and Fukien. Meanwhile the bandit forces which perpetrated some of the outrages were engaged with the loyal Government forces and their casualties mounted into the thousands.

According to reports received in Shanghai through the *Renyo* (Japanese) news agency and by the British-owned *North-China Daily News* considerable trouble was experienced along the Yangtsze about Hankow and in Hunan, particularly aound the city of Yochow and the Tungting Lake district, Northern Hunan. On July 6 the *North-China* declared that instead of the ordinary red flag of the Bandit Communists a new flag with the hammer and sickle device was flying and that the whole district was fast coming under the influence. On the following day the paper reported that after looting the towns of Yochow and Chenglin the bandit-Communists withdrew into the districts around Shasi, halfway between Hankow and Ichang on the Yangtsze and were dealing havoc to the countryside.

Before leaving Yockow, the Communists, according to the *North-China*, completely destroyed the town and forced four members of the Spanish Augustinian Corp. to take refuge on an American gunboat. At Chenglin, the report stated, the Reds held up the Customs and held the Chinese Commissioner for $10,000 ransom and seized the Customs funds.

Warships Fired On

Foreign merchantmen and warships were swept by rifle and machine-gun fire. The Jardine boat *Shun Wo* was burned to the water's edge and three British and one American gunboats were fired on. An American sailor, Daniel Elkin of the the U. S. S. *Guam* was killed. Two British sailors on H. M. S. *Teal* were wounded. H. M. S. *Bee*. flagship of the British Rear-Admiral McLean, and H. M. S. *Scarab* were also fired on and returned the fire. All three of the British gunboats and the American gunboat were raked with bullets and were struck in many places before getting out of the danger zone.

The army of bandit-Communists which approached Shasi, Hupeh, after the Yockow-Changlin raid are said to have numbered 5,000. The first of these were first seen across the Yangtsze from Shasi on July 6 and the following day the town was surrounded, according to a *Rengo* dispatch. A detachment of Government troops made an attack but were repulsed and counter-attacked after which all foreign residents took refuge on the Japanese gunboat *Futami*.

It is also reported that the railway line between Wuchang, Hupeh and Changsha, Hunan was cut in 18 places during the occupation of the Communist forces.

The only foreigner reported captured during the Communist reign of terror was the Rev. Father E. Fernandez, a Spanish Augustinian missionary, who was captured at Nanshien, in northern Hunan. The Government garrison was notified and is reported to be trying to effect his release.

Peiping-Hankow Line Policed

According to a *Kuo Wen* news agency report from Hankow on July 8 the Government forces have been able to suppress to some extent the Communist-bandits north of Hankow. Generals Chao Nan-ting and Wan Hui-huang were put in charge of the area along the Peiping-Hankow Railway and not only succeeded in getting the rebels unded control, but repaired the line so that some passenger anr freight service could be started.

In Kiangsi the Communists did not fare so well as in Hunan and Hupeh, according to information received by military headquarters in Shanghai and published in the Shanghai *Evening Post*. The report stated that 700 bandits were killed and half that number captured during a battle between the forces of the notorious Communist bandit Tsao Su-ping and the Kiangsi bandit suppression troops at Wanan, near the Hupeh border on July 1. The battle lasted for 18 hours and resulted in a complete rout of the brigand horde which consisted of 2,000 men armed with rifles, machine guns and swords.

A *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Nanchang, Kiangsi on July 7 stated that a bandit force under the famous Communist leader Huang Kung-liao sustained serious losses near Kian, southern Kiangsi and that the Government forces, reinforced by soldiers from Kiukiang and a gunboat, were able to restore shipping on the Kan River.

Some light was thrown on the bandit situation in Kiangsi province through a correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* correspondent at Nanchang who states that a general survey shows that the Red armies have divided into two groups, one of which has fled to Juikinghsien, southeastern Kiangsi and on into western Fukien and the other into northern Kwangtung. This seemingly cleared the atmosphere in other parts of the provinces, which had been overrun by bandits for several months. The report stated that of the 81 districts of the province, more than half had been in the hands of bandits during the past three months as a result of which countless villages and homes had been burned and looted and hundreds of innocent people killed.

Missionaries Released

It is thought that the evacuation of the province was the immediate result of the release of the Rev. and Mrs. R. W, Porteous of the China Inland Mission who were released on June 29 after being held at Kian for about three months by the bandits. Mr. and Mrs. Porteous arrived in Shanghai on July 8. It is now thought that Kiangsi has been fairly well cleared of the Communist menace and that the Government troops have the upper hand.

Government troops have also been successful in stemming the bandit menace in Anhwei, according to the Shanghai *Evening Post*, which declares that on July 1 300 bandits were killed and 50 captured in an encounter with provincial troops at Hoshan, central Anhwei. The bandits had been holding the city for two weeks and using it as headquarters from which to loot the surrounding country. The commander in charge at Anking was notified and set out with an army which arrived outside the walls of Hoshan at dawn on July 1 and charged the city, driving out the Reds within an hour. The provincial forces lost 20 men.

The day previous 500 bandits captured the town of Lukiang, eastern Anhwei and were in the process of looting when a detail of Government forces from Wuhu appeared on the scene, killed a dozen bandits, retook the town and released 40 persons who had been kidnapped.

A further victory for the Anhwei provincial forces took place at Szelaikiao, northern Anhwei on July 3. During het engagement 150 bandits were shot down and 200 townsmen, who were being held for ransom by the

bandits were released. The captain com manding the 1,000 provincial forces which took part was killed and eight soldiers killed. The bandits had been in the district since June 22 looting, burning and kidnapping. The town of Hunglungtze in the Hofei district of Hofei, Anhwei was also rid of the Communists by the provincial forces.

Communists Receive Setback

The Communist forces also received a setback during a raid by the 5th division of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi army under the command of Gen. Fan Shi-shen on July 6 during a raid on bandit headquarters along the Hunan-Hupeh border. The bandit gang of 400 was destroyed and their leader executed on the spot. The bandits had been looting towns along the border for a long time.

Approximately 200 inhabitants of the village of Hwawushiang, Weilai district, Kwangtung were killed on June 26 when 800 bandits, flying the Communist flag, raided and sacked the town and set up headquarters from which they are directing raids into the surrounding countries and villages.

According information received in Shanghai on July 3 and 4, missionaries in Fukien are having a difficult time at the present. A message from Foochow stated that Miss Ethel Nettleton and Miss E. J. Harrison of the Church Missionary Society were captured while travelling from Chungan, northern Fukien to Kienningfu. The bandits are demanding $100,000 for their release.

A message from Foochow on July 3 stated that a party of missionaries of the Methodist Mission at Shaowu, northwest Fukien are stranded at Yenping. The report stated that all regular troops have been withdrawn from the upper Min River and that the towns are at the mercy of roving bands of bandits. The inhabitants of the districts are moving all their possessions and business is at a standstill with large shipments of tea, rice, lumber and paper being held up.

Kiangsu is Affected

Several districts of Kiangsu have also been the centers of bandit activities during the week. At Kinshan 100 heavily-armed men raided the town under the notorious leader, Hsu Ah-kin on July 1 and kidnapped 10 wealthy merchants. Other towns in the vicinity have also been victimized. Another band swooped down on the town of Hwafoongchen in nothern Kiangsu on July 5, burned the Bureau of Public Safety and looted the Hwa Foong Salt Development Co., one of the biggest commercial firms of the town, of $10,000. There were 200 in the bandit gang. On the same day a gang thought to be the same one raided the town of Nantungchow with the intent to loot the Bureau of Public Safety and the Office of Civil Affairs. They were met by local troops and driven away. Several other minor raids occurred in various districts of northern Kiangsu during the week.

According to reports received in Shanghai on July 8 a band of 600 outlaws appeared on the outskirts of Kienteh, eastern Chekiang early in the morning of the previous day and raided three farming villages in the district. They took up headquarters near the city proper and it was indicated from Hangchow dispatches that they intended looting the city. The magistrate of Kienteh telegraphed to the provincial government for assistance.

Rice Riots in Chekiang

Chekiang is also being threatened in various places by hungry mobs, which are storming homes and shops to get rice for themselves and hungry families. Honest, laboring people who have always been peaceful heretofore are said to be rising up and attacking the rich people. On June 30 a mob attacked the home of one of the village chiefs at Yaoan village, Rentzechen district, but did not find him in. A similar incident occurred on July 4 at Rennan village in the same district. Rich families were thrown into a panic all through the district and precautionary measures were taken by the Commissioner of Public Safety at Huchow. It was reported that the mobs intend to destroy the branch offices of the Bureau of Public Safety in the various villages. The reason for the disturbance is said to be the alleged unequal distribution of famine relief rice among the country people. Several large rice robberies have also taken place at various places in the province.

Prostitution at Hankow Draws Protest from American Naval Officer

The Inspecting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow recently called the attention of Colonel Li Fang, the Mayor of Hankow, to the complaint of an American naval officer concerning the spread of venereal diseases among foreign sailors in the port due to the increase of in the number of private prostitutes. Mayor Liu has replied stating that he would take vigorous steps to improve the situation and has instructed the Public Safety Bureau to take the necessary measures.

Getting Rewards for Getting Shot

BY EDGAR SNOW

TAKE this red envelope and try to imagine you are a wounded general", I was told. It was part of the demonstration of the "system for distribution of rewards to wounded soldiers."

Colonel J. L. Huang, jolly giant, Columbia university alumnus, ex-mechanic of the Ford plant in Detroit, ex-Y. M. C. A. secretary, non-smoker, non-drinker, bachelor-without concubines, is very proud of his fool-proof scheme for handing out money compensations to victims of enemy fire. Energetic, besides being in charge of this work he is also commissioner for foreign affairs of the National army headquarters at Hsuchowfu, as well as acting secretary of the Officers Moral Endeavor Association and secretary-in-charge of the Wounded Soldiers' Transportation Committee.

The 29-year- old officer is a firm believer in system. "It is a lesson," he told me, "that I learned from the Ford Motor Company. There everything is managed efficiently, every man has his job, no one loses any time and the whole immense machine moves on oiled wheels. Many of Mr. Ford's ideas can be applied with success in China."

Indeed, Colonel Huang has showed that Fordian thoroughness can even be used in carrying out some of the by-tasks of civil warfare. He admits he got his inspiration for the "system of rewards" from the pay-check methods of the Ford plant. "Before the present plan went into effect," he declared, "the government was losing hundreds of dollars through duplications, and mistakes in the amounts given men of various ranks. Now all this is eliminated; we know where every dollar goes. Every man is compensated once—no man twice. It is a wonderful system"—the colonel grinned—"if I do say so myself!" He paused, then added an aside, "The only thing that troubles me is that the men seem to get wounded too easily."

Rewards for Wounds

Rewards for wounds received in action are given to men of all ranks, from rookie to general. Injuries are of a wide variety: shrapnel, bullets, bombs, shells, bayonets, small swords, big swords, all contribute to the casualty lists. Even a sick man, who, though unwounded, is disabled for service while in action on the front, is given $5 when he arrives at one of the hospitals here. Other rewards are from $10 up. A private or non-com gets the latter amount; a lieutenant or captain draws $30; a major, colonel or lieutenant colonel, $100, and a general wins $200.

Since the beginning of the present conflict, according to Col. Huang, 20,000 government soldiers have been wounded, and that many have received rewards. A total of $240,000, an average of $12 per man, has been distributed in this manner.

"But doesn't this place a premium on wounds?" I asked. "Wouldn't a faint-hearted warrior be inclined to inflict injuries on himself, in order to get away from the front lines and collect his reward? Isn't this extra money a temptation to get in the way of stray bullets?"

Colonel Huang frankly confessed that formerly there was danger of such trickery. Quite a number of men got back with superficial cuts and bruises and collected their prizes. It was one reason why the government had so many injured, in comparison with casualty reports from the rebel side. "But"—the colonel brightened and added—"the new system does away with all that. Of course if a man actually wishes to disable himself, and succeeds in doing so, we can't do much about it. But the punishment for such attempts is severe. And besides, the testimony of a medical officer and a division leader is now required to insure a man his reward." That is part of "the system."

"When a soldier is reported wounded," explained the colonel, "he is at once examined by doctors attached to the Red Cross units at the front. If found to be incapacitated for duty, as the result of injuries sustained in action, he is numbered, given a card describing his disability, and with this is returned to one of the 15 hospitals in Hsuchowfu. Immediately, a report of his arrival is sent to headquarters of the committee for rewards. His name, rank, and location are entered in our cabinet index and the amount due him is set aside. Already the system has begun to work."

From then on it is comprised of a complicated arrangement of cards, colored envelopes, indelible stamps, receipts, testimonials by hospital physicians, etcetera.

(Continued on page 232)

Where is Japan Drifting?

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

FROM every cell one heard the muttering of male and female voices and the corridors resounded with the screams and whines of dope fiends, who, awakened from their restless sleep, were grovelling on the floor for just one more injection from the hypodermic syringe so that they could satisfy their craving.

What was that? An American in a Japanese prison. It was an astounding revelation for one did not expect to see a white man in this home for suspected pickpockets, common thieves, murderers, traffickers in drugs and human derelicts of every description.

Going towards the cell from which I could hear the moans of anguish and the entreaties in the English language for a cup of water, I looked through the peep-hole and saw a big strapping citizen of the United States crying like a child. There is something pathetic about the sobs of a man six feet tall, broad-chested and big of limb, for these kind do not as a rule cry for nothing.

He was a seaman—I was informed by the Japanese police officer by whose permission I was satisfying my desire to see what foreigners are treated like in a Japanese jail. Apparently, in the course of a hilarious afternoon he had committed a minor offence.

I could see the tears running down his face. "For God's sake take off these handcuffs", he pleaded. "They are breaking my wrists".

The cell in which the seaman was incarcerated was about six feet long, by five broad and about ten feet high. In addition to the American it contained four filthy Korean dope fiends, a half demented Chinese who was just commencing a sentence of seven years hard labor for stealing a foreign lady's hand-bag, and an open convenience. Being situated underground the cell was badly ventilated, therefore, with the smell of the sweating semi-naked, bodies of its occupants and the dreadful stench from the open convenience; the terrific heat of a June day and the excruciating pain from a pair of handcuffs which could only have been made for Japanese wrists; no wonder a white man lay on the verminous floor on the verge of insanity.

Fortunately, the progressive Japanese realize that a journalist travelling through Japan sometimes has a most disconcerting habit of telling the world through the printed word how progressive the Japanese are not, so at my request that the handcuffs be removed and a bowl of water pushed through the hole in the door, not one police officer thought of hesitating. Eventually, to the great disappointment of the jailers our friend was released by his consul.

That is the attitude of Japan towards foreigners in general and Americans in particular, to-day.

The New Psychology

Tourists with money in their pockets visiting countries alien to their own are naturally apt to be guided in their judgment by first impressions. Their inclinations may be along serious lines or, on the other hand, their object in travelling may simply be due to that desire which is inherent in most of us to go beyond the shores of our native land. By reason of his familiarity with the route, the seasonal visitor imagines he is well informed because he is able to point out the various places in any particular coast-line to his fellow passengers from the deck of a liner. Furthermore, he imagines that having seen many countries he knows a good deal so he tells with pride of what he has seen to his envious home folks.

However much his geographical knowledge may have benefitted by his journeying abroad, I wonder whether he realises what a small amount of knowledge he possesses about Japan for instance? To walk around any of the Japanese cities or villages visiting temples and other places brings him no nearer to understanding the psychology of the Japanese than Napolean's army brought him to Moscow in 1812. Surface indications are decidedly misleading, especially in Japan. The scenery is picturesque; the customs of the country interesting. The flowery language, the charming little bows of greeting and the gorgeous flowers all remain indelibly printed for ever upon the mind of the Westerner.

But apart from topographical beauty and quaint religious and social customs, how much genuineness is there behind those bows and delightful words which may mean a greeting or a departure? In the answer to this question lies the key to the mentality of present day Japan

Japan has made immense progress as the result of Western influence but the very races which have made the country what it is are now despised. Behind those charming courtesies, which deceive nobody but globe-trotters with money to burn, one detects the tolerance extended to Britons, the affected welcome for the German and the Scandinavian and the germ of smoldering antagonism for the citizen of the United States. Great Britain lies too far away to be a possible enemy of Japan, the Germans and Scandinavians are not now members of mighty empires, but Americans are people to be despised and hated for reasons which had best be left to the imaginative brains of the naval and military rulers of Japan.

The Japanese Empire has become what the Germanic Empire was like in the years before 1914. That is to say Japan is now thinking in terms of naval and military might and, as in Germany in prewar days, the spirit of her soldiers and sailors is reflected in the people through the medium of platform and press. In brief, whilst Europe, mindful of the World War, now clings tenaciously to the various instruments for the settlement of international disputes which have come into existence within the last twelve years or so, Japan's mind is straying along those very paths which brought the civilized world to the verge of insanity in 1914. Even if we remember that Japan entered the war on the side of the Allies, the real horrors of modern warfare as were known on the Western Front were not made known to her. Nobody desires to sneer at Japanese achivements during those terrible years of human slaughter and neither does anyone care to belittle the human sacrifices she offered to the God of War, but she was spared the stark realism of twentieth century battles as understood by those who served in France and Flanders.

Perhaps it is for this reason that Young Japan is being taught the glorification of war. This glorification is admitted by everybody in Japan. The West wants peace. Nobody suggests that Japan wants war, but there is not the slightest shadow of doubt that Japan considers such an event not unlikely and is making her preparations.

Japan and America

Everywhere I go I am asked many embarrassing questions. Do I think there will ever be war between Japan and America? If so what would Britain's attitude be? Here we have the trend of the nation's thought and the dangers which may arise as the result of it.

Newly awakened and self-conscious Japan undoubtedly feels that the exclusion of her subjects from the United States under the law of 1924 was an affront to her national pride. Furthermore, restriction of immigration into Australia and Canada, coupled with the recent law in India giving preferential treatment to Lancashire cotton goods at the expense of Japan, are also responsible for a good deal of ill-feeling against Britain.

The Japanese Government undoubtedly viewed with pleasure the recent demonstration by Indians held for the purpose of protesting against British rule. The mass of the Japanese almost claim this demonstration as their very own owing to Britain's attitude in placing a higher tariff upon Japanese imported cotton goods into India.

Missionaries and tourists are greeted with bows and flowery language but it is the foreigners who are obliged to live for long periods in Japan who realise that behind this manifestation of joy and pleasure there is a certain measure of hypocrisy which may or may not be unconnected with Japan's attempt at retaliation upon her own soil.

Japan is the land of diplomacy; neither the *Corps Diplomatique* or the Consular body have a monopoly over this human accomplishment, for we all bow majestically and use language which is remarkable for its beauty if not for its sincerity. We get a stiff neck through continually bowing; a head-ache as the result of thinking of the nice things we ought to say to each other; and a pain in the stomach owing to the number of compliments paid us and expressed in the choicest of phrases, which we do not believe about ourselves but which we are expected to swallow nevertheless. But no amount of diplomacy can conceal the wide gulf which divides Japan from the nations of the West and which at present appears unbridgeable.

The chief of the Foreign Section of the local police station asks to see the "copy" of the travelling journalist's opinions of Japan with the same diplomacy, tact, bows and occasional indulgences in extravagant rhetoric as a Japanese judge politely informs an unhappy prisoner that his soul is about to be severed from his body because, (more

smiles and bows) he cut a man's throat for his money about two years ago.

The journalist protests and demands to see his Consul. The Consul is either (a) on his holidays (b) sick, (c) his wife is sick, (d) he is not available. These are the reasons invariably given in approximately their right order. If one persists in appealing to one's ambassador he is then informed that he must be lodged in a cell of the local jail until His Excellency is communicated with.

The journalist then promptly hands over all his material. Should he have written a frank statement of the Japanese he cannot be considered a journalist at all. He is what Mutt of comic strip fame sometimes calls his pictorial colleague—a Sap!

The Naval Treaty

The London Naval Treaty is of course prominent in the minds of the Government and in the columns of the press. The treaty has not been popularly received in spite of the fact that had it not been signed Japan would have to spend the colossal sum of Yen 900,000,000 for naval construction by the end of 1936.

If the entire tonnage assigned to Japan by the London Pact is built the Japanese Government will require not more than Yen 350,000,000. If one takes into consideration the cost of the upkeep of the enlarged naval force had the treaty not been signed, there is a total saving of about Yen 562,000,000.

These figures were given by Admiral R. Kato Director of the Accounts Branch of the Navy Department before the Kosekai group of the House of Peers.

One gets a further indication of the war-like mind of the Japanese when we consider that in anticipation of the Ratification of the Treaty, the soldiers and sailors, decline to part with the little nest-egg which will eventually be saved. The minds of these people are being directed towards increasing expenditure in order to fill the gap in the national defense programme left in the event of Ratification. This expenditure is at present undetermined but it will entail an increase in the strength of the Air Force, increases for naval practise, improved armaments for capital ships and perfection of naval strength in other respects.

So we see that with thoughts of war ever before the enterprising Japanese no large surplus may be expected from the Pact and certainly there will be no provision for social legislation such as Education, improved sanitation unemployment schemes and so on.

It is an astounding fact that out of the country's annual income of Yen 1,700,000,000 no less than half a billion is devoted to the nation's defences alone.

Japan claims that owing to the state of affairs in China and the lack of a stabilized policy on the part of Soviet Russia in regard to the Far East she is entitled to think in terms of war. If this is true, and it is true in so far as chaotic conditions in China and Soviet Far Eastern propaganda are concerned, why is there this unaccountable anti-American feeling and that remarkable prejudice against all white people. Japan's differences with America may be due to the exclusion of Japanese under the United States immigration laws, but what has the rest of the Western hemisphere done to incur all the scorn and derision lying behind those courteous bows and grandiloquent phrases?

One can only say that Japan has embarked upon a new era; an era which saw its sunset in the West with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles and the establishment of the League of Nations. In other words Japan has embarked upon an era of aggression— a period of aggrandisement or swelled-headedness.

Japan is still supercilious in her stand with regard to China. China's inability to unify her people and her unsuccessful struggles for independence have earned the scorn of the Land of the Rising Sun. The Chinese are still looked upon as an inferior race and the Japanese point with pride to their own accomplishments and the fields of politics and economics and they like to compare these achievements with China's chaotic state and her continued subservience to foreign domination in the Treaty Ports.

Manchuria, that is to say the so-called Kwangtung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone, are looked upon as permanent acquisitions for Japan's growing population and even the most clear-headed of Japan's thinkers are unable to forsee the time when she will be compelled to forfeit her territorial interests in Manchuria at some time or another.

The declaration of an 11 per cent dividend by the South Manchuria Railway Company in spite of the vicissitudes of Chinese politics is an indication that there is a great measure of prosperity to be found in Japan's portion of the Three Eastern Provinces—which comes as a ray of sunshine through the dark cloud of Japan's present period of economic depression. Manchuria affords the only hope that the country has for a source of supply of at least a proportion, however small, of the raw material she so badly needs to make her economic independence a reality.

In conclusion one might say that Japan is about to arrive at the noon day of her brilliance. Erroneously or otherwise she firmly believes that she is in a position to sit on top of the pedestal of her own making and smile at the world. With the skill of her engineers, her scientists and her scholars she has in less than a span of years become a great empire. But she is blind to the fact that as yet, in spite of her many achievements in the realms of science and industry, she has shown next to no indication that she has inherited that most precious of human attainments, the inventive genius which has characterised the West for countless years.

For many more years to come Japan will only be a nation of students, for she must still depend upon the West for the fruits of scientific research for her dynamic force. In spite of her Army, Navy and Air Force Japan's chances in a war of any size would be reduced to a minimum, because an effective blockade and the inventive genius of her enemy, whoever it may be, would compel her to capitulate in a very short time.

Let us hope for the future peace of the world that Japan will recover her sanity and will throw overboard all her grandiose military and naval schemes which are disturbing the peace of mind of the world. Japan is the only nation that will stand to lose in the event of another gigantic conflict.

Tokyo, July 1, 1930.

A Bill to Admit to United States Chinese Wives of American Citizens

The *Congressional Record* of June 9 contains a report of speeches made in support of a bill introduced by L. C. Dyer, Congressman from Missouri, amending the Immigration Act so that the Chinese wives of certain American citizens who were married prior to May 26, 1924, may be admitted to the United States. Mr. Dyer, in supporting the bill, among other things said: "Here is the situation: When the immigration act of 1924 was passed it excluded the nationals of certain countries from coming into the United States because of ineligibility to citizenship. Among those were the wives of American citizens of Chinese extraction. Many of these were on board ships bound for the United States. Every equity ought to let them come in, and the Labor Department and State Department did let them land under bond. Most of them are still here under bond. They should be admitted regularly.....I am in symapathy with the general plan for a homogeneous people in the United States as far as is now possible after the mistakes of 150 and 200 years ago, but a nation of 120,000,000 can easily assimilate these additional wives of certain citizens, who should have their rights.

Talented Chinese Painter Gives Exhibition in London

The London *Daily Mail* of June 13 speaks in most appreciative terms of an exhibition of oil paintings being shown in the Claridge Gallery in that city by Teng H. Chiu, a brilliant young Chinese who carried off in succession every prize for which he competed in the course of his study at the Royal Academy. Mr. Chiu was born in Amoy, Fukien province, and educated at the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, before proceeding to London for further study. He was the first foreign member of the Royal Academy of British Arts. At the opening of the exhibition above referred to Mr. Chiu was introduced by the Chinese Minister.

British Ship Owners Object to Paying Government for Protection

A recent *Reuter* dispatch from London stated that the China Navigation Company, one of the British steamship companies operating ships on the China coast, has recently served a writ on the British Attorney General, Sir William Jowitt, K.C., to test the legality of the British government's action in imposing a charge on shipowners for the protection of British vessels operating in Chinese waters.

Cholera Prevention in Shanghai

BY DR. WU LIEN-TEH

(Director, Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, in the "Chinese Nation" for June 25, 1930)

THE cholera menace is ever a source of anxiety to the health authorities not only of Shanghai but also of other ports and territories in China. For as the greatest port and city in the East, Shanghai has enormous shipping and mercantile connections and a rapidly spreading and fatal disease like Cholera is bound to affect all neighboring countries with which it has connections. And yet it is one of the easiest epidemics to control and stamp out if handled properly History has shown that up to 1900 it was quite a world-wide disease, serious outbreaks occurring quite frequently in most countries in Europe and several states in America, besides the endemic centers in India, Persia and Arabia. To-day, however, in spite of rapid transport on land and sea, Cholera has lost its dreadful hold upon Europe and America, and the only regions where it may be said to exercise its sway are countries, like India, Arabia, French Indo-Chine, Siam and parts of China, where the masses still stick to old-fashioned ideas about medicine and disease prevention. Japan, which used to entertain ancient Chinese beliefs of treatment, has now adopted modern methods and completely got rid of Cholera from her midst. Java and the other islands of the Dutch East Indies, by rigid quarantine practice and extensive anti-cholera vaccination, have for years shown little or no Cholera even though tens of thousands of their inhabitants undertake the annual unhealthy pilgrimages to Mecca, What are the reasons for this uneven distribution of the disease? Why are the inhabitants of some countries protected and others not? A little inquiry will satisfy us.

The cholera records for Shanghai for the last 27 years (1903-30) show the following:

Severe epidemics, five (1907, 1912, 1914, 1919, 1926).

Moderate epidemics, ten (1903, 1906, 1916 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925. 1927, 1929).

Mild outbreaks, four (1904, 1908, 1909, 1928).

Absent eight (1905, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917. 1918, 1924).

Not a Simple Problem

These figures might lead one to believe that Cholera appears only at intervals in this city, that in other words, Shanghai is not an endemic center. especially as outbreaks have been known to show themselves earlier in other cities and provinces. Therefore, by careful inspection of steamers, junks and other river craft we might remove sick persons as soon as they are found and thus keep away the unwelcome guest. Unfortunately, the problem is not as simple as it looks. Like typhoid fever, the germ of cholera seems to be a regular inhabitant of the intestinal canal of certain individuals (carriers), who may show little or no discomfort themselves and yet under suitable circumstances may infect the soil or material handled, especially food, and thus pass on the dangerous germs to others. Investigations carried on in America have shown that certain cooks and individuals remain typhoid carriers for twenty years, during which they have infected innumerable persons whom they serve. Others are not so trying, but whether of short or long-standing they are ever a menace to the community among whom they live.

Considerable research work has been done in India, upon the problem of cholera carriers, but here in Shanghai we are still in the dark as to the extent they play in the spread of the disease. One thing is pretty certain, namely, that the infecting germ (sometimes called vibrio) maintains its existence throughout the year in the intestines of apparently healthy persons, whose excreta feed the soil and thus contaminate vegetables and certain low-lying fruit grown thereon. During winter these vibrios do not flourish, but as soon as summer comes the germs evacuated from the same carriers show increased activity and provide ample opportunities for infecting susceptible people and thus give rise to an epidemic. It is quite likely that in the past outbreaks of cholera have been due to cases imported from southern ports, where the warm weather sets in earlier and occasions its spread. On the other hand, due to the successive invasions, the causatting vibrio may have obtained a firm foothold in the intestines of certain adaptable persons who may nothemselves develop the disease and yet and through theidejecta infect others. These carriers are the most dangerous members of a community and can only be discovered by painstaking research in the laboratory. Some scientists even go so far as to say that it is these carriers who perpetuate the disease from season to season, and hence the utmost attention must be given to isolate them.

Regarding cholera prevention in Shanghai, steady progress has been made among the various health authorities in co-ordinating their activities so as to show a joint front against the common enemy. For this purpose, Dr. J. Heng Liu (Minister of Health of the Nationalist Government) has during this spring held three meetings in Shanghai, at which were present the Commissioners of Health of the International Settlement, French Concession and Greater Shanghai as well as experts of the Ministry and the Health Section of the League of Nations, Geneva, Final plans to start an anti-cholera campaign on May 15th were settled at the third meeting on May 9th. On this occasion it was announced that the International Settlement had voted Tls. 5,000, the French Concession Tls. 10,000, and the Chinese authorities $35,000 to cope with the work. Each territory would carry out its duties independently in the way of supplying clean water, hospitalisation, vaccination, etc., but all would adopt a common method of reporting the sick first to the health authority where the patient resides, then to a central cholera bureau established by the Central Government at a location convenient to all concerned. The anti-cholera vaccine, wherever manufactured, will be standardised, that is, each dose used will contain two billions of killed organisms. For this purpose the Chinese laboratory of Chapei has already prepared sufficient vaccine to immunise 300,000 person. It is also interesting to note that the French Municipality is using exclusively vaccines prepared by the Chinese Laboratory. Day by day a fine white sanitary automobile may be seen in the streets of the French Concession calling for people to come and protect themselves on the spot against cholera by receiving just a needle prick. Posters have appeared on telegraph poles, outside factories, restaurants, markets, etc., exhorting the masses to take simple precautions against the summer menace by drinking only boiled water, cooked vegetables, clean fruit, by screening their food supplies from flies as advance agents of cholera, and by getting inoculated, for which no charge will be made. Already thousands of factory workers have been vaccinated by the Chinese Health Department, and it is expected that even if cholera appears this year it will assume a mild form because of the extensive precautions taken.

Specialists Make Investigations

While these practical measures are being adopted, the Ministry of Health has appointed a group of specialists to make investigations on the carrier problem by carrying out experiments in the National Research Laboratory. The question of junks from the south as being possible sources of infection is also being worked out, and a limited search will be made of possible sick persons conveyed by them.

The larger problems concerning cholera prevention in the way of providing cheap pure water for the poorer classes, better housing conditions for the families, supervising food stalls, etc. will no doubt be undertaken as soon as more time and money are available. At no time in the history of China has a more earnest attempt been made to deal with the cholera menace from a scientific standpoint, and it is hoped that the efforts of the Ministry of Health and the various local health authorities in Shanghai will be supported by the communities among whom they labor. For, if this anticholera campaign succeeds, other health measures will receive greater attention and support from the populace.

Eugene Chen to Marry Chang Ching-kiang's Daughter

The *Evening Post* of Shanghai recently reported that Eugene Chen is to wed Miss Chang Tsing-ying, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chang Ching-kiang, in Paris this month. Miss Chang is 25 years old and the fourth daughter of the chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government. She has just completed an art course in the French capital. The marriage is said to have been arranged by Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Kuomintang leader, on her last visit to France.

After the wedding Mr. Chen and his bride are to tour the United States, where Mr. Chen is to lecture in American universities Mr. Chen is 54 years old and has remained in Europe since the overthrow of the Wuhan Government, of which he was for a time Minister of Foreign Affairs

Some Things Seen in India

BY COLIN ROSS

(Translated from the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin Liberal Daily)

THE NATIONALISTS AND SWARAJISTS, the lawyers, labor leaders, journalists, and politicians who compose one million of India's three hundred and twenty million inhabitants, and who speak English and have received a more or less European education, all agree that foreign rule is to blame for their country's troubles. As one goes through the narrow, dirty streets of any Indian city, with misery, filth, and endless poverty swarming on all sides, one's native guide invariably says, 'Of course we are poor, we can't be anything else, the way the English bleed us.' Visit a typical Indian village. It either has no school at all or else a very poor one, and ninety per cent of its inhabitants are illiterate. 'How can it be otherwise?' repeats our guide. 'All the taxes go to the high-paid British soldiers and to the officials: nothing is left to provide the people with education and justice.' Or suppose you happen to witness one of the numerous riots between Hindus and Moslems. 'We should live in peace,' the native again assures us, 'if the Englishmen were not kindling religious hostility and playing one group off against the other.'

All this sounds very illuminating and the natural conclusion ought to be that India must be independent before conditions can be improved. The air is therefore filled with demands for dominion status or complete independence, and immediate action is being urged. Newspapers are full of such appeals and so are the parliamentary debates and the conversations of individuals. All India seems to be united in this demand, but we tend to forget that we are hearing the voices of only one million out of India's three hundred and twenty million inhabitants. This one million is articulate; the three hundred and nineteen millions are dumb, at least as far as foreigners are concerned. Even if one knows Hindustani it is not of much use since twenty languages and two hundred and twenty dialects are spoken throughout the country.

India is still quiet and firmly held down by the British because only a small part of even these million agitators are ready to fight and die for their country's freedom. As for the remaining three hundred and nineteen millions, they would be satisfied under almost any rule. It would, however, be a mistake to conclude that the British government will not eventually find itself in trouble. As soon as any thought has been formulated and expressed, it becomes dangerous and generally does not rest until it has taken material form. The idea of a free India is a hypothesis that will work itself out of its own accord. Yet, as I have pointed out in my previous dispatches, if England loses India it will only be because she has first made up her mind to do so.

The Sentimental Englishman

Most of us Germans look upon the English as a selfish, utilitarian people, a nation of hypocrites who utter high-sounding phrases about unity and justice while their minds are on business and profits. But the longer I live and travel in English countries the more I am convinced that the Englishman is much more sentimental than we imagine. He really believes in a good many of the phrases that fall from his lips. Of course there is a certain amount of cant in what he says, but it is impossible to indulge in cant without being affected by it. One cannot play the role of public benefactor and liberator without being influenced by this role. One cannot keep talking about the white man's burden and still think of nothing but profits. In short, the Englishman has been modified by his own cant.

There is no place where this condition is more clearly revealed than in India. Just as soon as the Englishman began saying that India would some day become a self-governing dominion, the cause of India's freedom made a tremendous advance, a much greater advance than the English could possibly desire. And it now appears that they cannot withdraw, that they are being carried on toward a fate that actually had no likelihood of being realized until they articulated it themselves.

Almost everyone in India believes that the viceroy and the high officials in the Indian Civil Service are enthroned like demigods far above the common people and that they live on a plane infinitely remote from the daily lives and activities of the ordinary Indian. But the Indian parliament in Delhi stands close to the viceroy's palace and to the two monumental secretariats, and the parliamentary disputes and the polemics of the native press have become the daily bread of the viceroy and his staff. Thus the English officials are subjected to a double influence, for the same arguments that Indian politicians use in demanding immediate dominion status are at once thrown in the faces of the British authorities in India by a section of the British press and of the British parliament. The British police in India, which was perhaps the only department that consistently opposed all manifestations of Indian independence, has done what it can. Its secret agents, for instance, prevented the latest group of British M. P.'s from coming in contact with the people. But, in the long run, neither the British police nor the British army can save India for England, unless the will of the whole British people can be altered.

It is impossible to say how much England is to blame for the poverty, ignorance, and religious strife in India. There is no doubt that during the last century England's eagerness for profits, its destruction of the Indian textile industry so that Lancashire could get the business, and its political and religious intrigues brought misery to India. On the other hand, Great Britain has brought India immense benefits, and the *Pax Britannica* has given India great material advantages in the form of railways, water supplies, hygienic improvements, and medical care.

But this is as it may be; in any event, the slogan 'England is to blame' is a dangerous fallacy, dangerous above all to India itself. By promoting this fallacy the whole problem will be falsified from the start, for the substitution of national government for foreign control will not alter the situation. The real question is how to transform India's mediaeval economic system and her ancient social system into modern forms. Nor is this all. The entire population of a vast continent has been living and thinking for many thousands of years in forms utterly different from our own, and these people are now being urged to take over our system entire. Because India has developed a culture utterly different from ours this problem is much more difficult and dangerous than the problem of introducing African savages or Australian bushmen to European civilization. If the British government gives way to a national government the Indian problem will not be ended. It will only have begun.

Utterly Irreligious Period

We are living in an utterly irreligious period, but the impossibility of religious warfare does not arise from any increase of religious tolerance so much as from a growing religious indifference. Nor is this indifference confined to Europe. It also exists in America and Africa and in those parts of Asia that are purely Buddhist or Mohammedan. There is, however, one country where religion still plays the same role that it did in Europe during the Middle Ages, and that is Hindu India. Even men who go to church every Sunday or attend daily mass—and there are not many of these left in Western countries—would be astounded at the religiousness of India, which is on an entirely different plane from the mere churchliness of Europe. To the believing Hindus religion embodies the whole of life. It permeates everything. Not only are births, weddings, and funerals sacramental occasions, but religion penetrates every corner of their daily activities. This profound feeling is by no means confined to any one part of the population; all the Hindus share it, even those with a European education. Try to imagine the religious conviction of a man who, in spite of this education and with a full knowledge of European hygiene, will bathe in the River Ganges at Benares with ten thousand people, many of whom are suffering from the most horrible contagious diseases. Not only do they bathe in this filthy river into which half-decayed corpses are thrown at all hours of the day and night, but they douse themselves thoroughly, drinking its waters as they do so. One must visit Benares to know what real religion means.

It is India's misfortune that the profoundly religious Hindu must live side by side with the exponent of another religious faith that is as different as fire is from water. I have asserted that religious tolerance now extends to Mohammedan countries, but it has made less progress in India than it has in Persia, Afghanistan, Morocco, or other purely Mohammedan states because in India the Mohammedan is in a minority, Only one-fifth of the three hundred and twenty million inhabitants of India are Mohammedans. The religious zeal and fanaticism of the Hindu stimulate similar outbursts among the Mohammedans and these religious conflicts are sharpened by political and economic differences. Every Indian Nationalist will assert on all possible occasions that the religious difficulties of his country are entirely due to the English, a statement that has some foundation in fact. In the first

place, in the Indian States, where native princes rule, religious conflicts occur much less frequently than they do in British India, and, in the second place, the situation has grown worse in the past ten years. One must, however, remember, that in the Indian States the old saying, *cuius regio, eius religio*, still holds true and religious minorities get far less consideration there than they do under the less autocratic rule of the British. As for the increase of religious riots during the past ten years, that condition is just as unfavorable to the Nationalists as it is to the British, for in these ten years British authority has been steadily weakening and turning over more of its responsibilities to the native leaders. It is only natural that England should profit from the conflict between Indians and Mohammedans and that it should base its power to some extent on this conflict. Indeed, that is almost its duty. On the other hand, it is to England's interest not to let this conflict grow too intense and, especially, to hinder bloodshed.

Religious War the Outcome

If Great Britain were to vanish from the scene the one impartial judge of this dispute would disappear. No. one would be present to stop a religious war that could only end in the complete subjection of one religious group. But again the Nationalists will reply that such a danger is entirely the result of British intrigue. I feel, however, that the Indian intellectuals are going to find themselves as sadly mistaken on this point as on many others. It is only necessary to have felt the strength of religious sentiment in India and to have seen with one's own eyes the different places where two sects worship to recognize that there is no bridge between such fundamentally opposite faiths as Hinduism and Islam. The Mohammedan mosques in India are the purest expressions of belief in a single god. The Pearl Mosque in Agra and the Jama Masjid in Delhi are the most spiritual monuments to monotheism in the whole world. Every Friday their marble halls are filled with thousands and tens of thousands of people in silent prayer. Compare with these splendid places of divine worship the Hindu temples, that look as if they belonged to some cult of the Devil. Covered over with millions of grotesque figures, many of them in obscene attitudes, these temples are filled inside with statues of animals and apes, placed here and there among the worshipers. The music is loud and monotonous and the whole cult impresses the deeply monotheistic Mohammedan as the most disgusting, profane form of service imaginable.

A skillful and very strong hand is needed to play these two opposing parties off against each other and to prevent them from falling into mortal conflict. If this hand is removed our irreligious epoch may well witness a bitter religious war, and sixty-five million Mohammedans may well look forward to being hopelessly suppressed in an independent India by some two hundred and fifty million Hindus.

There is no Indian nation and there is no Indian people. Both are figments of our imagination. The European abroad encounters a similar misconception. Here in India, for instance, I am referred to as a European as if that expression described the country of my origin, whereas in Europe the term is purely general. For neither Europe nor India is a national entity. They are both peninsular subcontinents of the great Eurasian mother continent. One must keep this fact in mind in order to avoid false conceptions of the present situation in India. One must learn to remember, in the first place, that Europe resembles India. The two are of equal size and contain about the same number of inhabitants. They are very similar in respect to the number and variety of nations, races, people, religions, and languages that make them up, though India is composed of a rather more brilliant mixture than Europe.

Many Types of People

If one travels from the southern extremity of the Deccan to the foothills of the Himalayas one encounters people of every color, from the deepest black to the palest yellow, people of all religions, cultures, and civilizations. This journey is alone enough to make one understand that there is no such thing as 'India' in the usual sense of the word. This 'India' as a single conception is a British creation, and even the idea of it would not exist if it were not for the fact that English is spoken throughout this entire subcontinent. Because English law, English money, English police, and English speech all exist throughout India the fiction has arisen that India can be regarded as a geographic unit. If an Indian from Madras meets an Indian from Calcutta he must speak English to make himself understood. If it were not for the English language the Indian Nationalists would have no way of exchanging ideas.

Although one cannot compare India with any European country, there is a parallel between India and Pan-Europe. The only difference is that whereas Pan-Europe is a remote ideal, Pan-India is already a reality. But Pan-India does not resemble the Pan-Europe that Count Coudenhove-Kalergi is striving for. It is more like the Roman Empire or the way Europe would have been in the thirteenth century if the Mongol invasion had not been repulsed and if Europe had been turned into a province of the Mongolian empire. Pan-India needs strong foreign control to hold its quarrelsome national factions together just as the Italians, Gauls, Greeks, and Africans of the Roman Empire had to be kept in subjection by the Roman legions. And, just as the Roman Empire disintegrated when the Romans grew weary of ruling, so will India disintegrate when the British reach the same state of mind.

Not only will religious warfare threaten India if the English leave the country, but national wars are certain to break out between all the different nations and races. Furthermore, the religious differences will be sharpened by national differences and the outbreaks will be all the more bloody for that reason. The English troops stationed along the constantly agitated northwestern frontier are strong enough to prevent trouble in that quarter, though only two years ago some mountain tribes of Afghans attacked Peshawar and were repulsed by British flying squadrons. Such matters do not appear in the newspapers. We hear nothing about them in Europe and perhaps the news does not even reach Calcutta or Bombay, and, because such things are not generally known, demands for the withdrawal of the English continue to circulate.

Germs of Bloodshed

I must admit that I personally have no great opinion of the aggressive power of modern Mohammedans, but in traveling through India I gradually became inoculated with the doctrine that the remote mountains between Baluchistan and the Pamirs may contain the germs of bloodshed. The Afghans, which is the name that all these mountain tribes are called by, are born warriors who do nothing but fight and rob, whereas the Hindus have not done any fighting for the past one hundred and fifty years. Those elements in India that are used to bearing arms and delight in doing so would almost all of them welcome an attack from Afghanistan and would at once join forces with the invaders. For the Mohammedans beyond the Indian frontier are much more like the Indian Moslems than the Hindus are. The one chance that the Indian Mohammedans enjoy of prevailing against the Hindu majority would be to summon their fellow believers beyond the frontier to execute an attack. Furthermore, the Indian Mohammedans have by no means forgotten the time when they were the rulers of the country and the Hindus were their slaves.

Behind Afghanistan stands the Soviet Union, which has strong ties with a number of Mohammedan nations, Turkestan, the Uzbek Republic, Bokhara, and Azerbaijan. Perhaps it would be to the interest of the Soviets to identify themselves with Mohammedan aspirations in India.

But the Khyber Pass leading from Afghanistan to India is not the only path that invaders have taken; they have also entered the country by way of the Himalayas. Perhaps the Mongols will again turn their attention to India, for no one knows what may come out of China. In any case, a new and stronger China may just as well expand toward the south as toward the north. Of course, a nationally united India would easily be able to ward off all foreign attacks, but this point has not yet been reached. It does not take any great prophet to foretell that an independent India would fall to pieces very soon indeed and would presently become the scene of civil war and would fall victim to dictators and foreign invaders. Anyone who has doubts on this score need only look at China. The Chinese are a united people, but there are profound differences between the southern and the northern Chinese and they can no more understand each other than northern and southern Indians can. And although China possessed in its written language, in its culture, and its ethics the means to keep itself together and to bind its various members into a single whole, the country fell apart when the old Manchu imperial dynasty collapsed. China's fate awaits India.

Labor Dispute in Wusih Silk Filatures

BY PAUL K. WHANG

To the silkmen June and July are the two bad months of the year. They are bad because by the opening of the new season the silk workers usually pick that time to present their demands for an increase in wages, shortening of working hours, and many other ameliorations. This was true even before the time when the labor union was fully recognized as a legal organization. This year, without exception, the workers of Wusih silk filatures have presented to the filature men a set of demands containing twenty-four items, the essence of which is to ask for an increase in the wage payment. Since the formal presentation of these demands in early June, some conferences, as we have been told, have been held between the representatives of both parties, but as each party has stood firmly on its own ground, the situation has become deadlocked. Interviewing some of the Wusih filature men, they are firmly determined not to come to terms with the writer has found out that the labor union. One of them has even said that he would rather close down his establishment than submit to the demands of his workers, inasmuch as he has already suffered enough—carrying on his business in face of the poor harvest of Spring cocoon crops and the business slump of foreign markets. This can not be said to represent the typical utterance, though it may, will give us at least some idea as to their attitude general opinion of Wusih silkmen towards the present labor dispute. On the other hand, one of the representatives of the labor union has been quoted as saying that with the big jump in the cost of living caused by the silver slump, industries have been given the manual workers of other rice allowances, and that silkmen should see into the wage payment without even situation and increase their being asked. Thus the scene has been set for a big fight, which may result in a general strike. There is every fear that the Wusih labor dispute may spread to the other silk-producing centers, if no amicable settlement can be eventually reached.

I have purposely omitted to state the said twenty-four demands of the present dispute, as they are more or less of the same tenor as those demanded by the workers of other industries. I am sure that the public is tired of reading them. But what interests us is the arguments advanced by both parties for and against these demands. The United Filatures of Wusih has put out in the Chinese press a declaration, which has laid down the following reasons:

Poor Harvest of Spring Crop

(1) With the poor harvest of the Spring crop, the quality of silk this year will be very poor. Based upon the price paid for cocoons and the silk is largely controlled by the for their silk, they will lose more than 100 taels for each picul of raw silk sold. Therefore they have had the hard time to keep their establishments running even under the present circumstances.

(2) The price of raw silk has been very small. The depression of silk business in the U. S., the demand of raw silk of a medium quality was American market. With the Last year by this time China sold at G$4.80 per pound in New York, but this year the price has gone down to G$3.30 per pound. Were it not for the silver slump, the price in terms of Chinese taels would not be even sufficient to cover the cost of cocoons. Any drop of the demand of raw silk in the American market would not be even sufficient to cover the cost of cocoons.

(3) In view of the heavy drop of the demand of raw silk in the American market, the Japanese silkmen have left no stone unturned to cut down the cost of production. In fully sympathizing with the hard time of their employers the employees have slashed their wage payment by 30% of their own accord. Thus the average daily wage of a silk woman has gone down from Y0.75 to Y0.55. Through this means, the manufacturing expenses for each picul of raw silk have been reduced from 300 yen to 210 yen. Therefore in order to help these silk workers should follow the present crisis, the Chinese silkmen to tide over the Japanese example.

(4) In comparing the wage payment of other professions, the employee of a silk filature is not under-paid. Take for instance the teachers of grammar schools is only $16.00 with no meals provided. But the junior employee of a silk filature will receive more than $20.00 every month with free board and lodging, and even the average wage for a woman worker will be around $16.00. Therefore it is ridiculous to say that they can not maintain their living with a wage much higher than that received by the teachers of grammar schools.

Crisis in China's Silk Industry

Concluding, the declaration asks the people of all walks to show their sympathetic attitude towards the crisis of China's silk industry, and render their good office to bring the present dispute into a speedy settlement. In answering the challenges of the silkmen, the Wusih silk employees and Workers Union has likewise issued a lengthy declaration in the Chinese press. It says:

(1) That the present wage schedule has not been altered since 1927, but during the last three years, the price of rice has gone up from $8.00 to $19.00 per picul and that of fuel from one dollar for three piculs to one dollar for 1.3 picul, mentioning not the increase in price of other necessary articles;

(2) That with the cost of living increased several times, it is quite reasonable to ask for an increase in the wage-payment by 10 to 20% (a schedule has been made out for the increase for each grade of labor), and that even with this increase, the manufacturing expense for each picul of raw silk will not be increased more than seven taels; and

(3) That the better living condition of the workers will ultimately bring benefit to the employers, inasmuch as they will work harder, so that better products will be produced.

After setting forth the reasons for upholding their cause, the declaration goes on to refute the arguments advanced by the silkmen by saying:

(1) That the wages of the Japanese silk employees and silk workers are much higher than those received by the Chinese, and that if they have been accorded the same treatment at the hands of Chinese silkmen, they would undergo more sacrifice than the cutting-down of wages at the time of business depression; and

(2) That the wage payment of the teachers of grammar schools is no comparison to that of the silk workers, as the latter's work requires a continual work of 12 hours every day, and that even teachers of grammar schools have now united to ask for the increase of their wages.

After perusing these arguments, we can readily see that each side has its own hardship: The one can not afford to increase the manufacturing cost in face of the present business slump; while the other must secure an increase in the wage payment in view of the increased cost of living. From my several years' connection with the silk filature, I always feel that the principal thing which is wanting in any silk filature is the cooperation between the management and the mass of workers. To the management labor is a commodity, and besides making regular payment of wages, it would not bother to think about the welfare of the working people. On the other hand, the workers, besides attending to their respective jobs regularly, show no interest in the success or failure of their employer's enterprise. Thus nominally they are working under the same roof, but they are not striving for the common end. In reading the report that the Japanese silk workers have cut down their wages by 30% on their own accord on account of the present business depression, we can draw at least one conclusion that the rapid growth of Japan's silk indnstry is largely due to the cooperation between the employees and the employers. No one denies the fact that Chinese silkmen have now been faced with a business crisis and the fact that the wages of silk workers must be raised corresponding to the increased cost of living. But if the employers and employees are really in a harmonious mood, the workers, I believe, would brave the hardship by decreasing their wants and would by no means raise their cry for the increase in wages at this hard time. Therefore, in order to lessen the labor disputes and strikes, the silkmen as well as the leaders of other industries should lay much stress upon the word "cooperation", and it is only through the cooperation between the employers and the employees that any industry can be managed withsuccessful results.

General Tobacco Export Company Sued by Compradore

The General Tobacco Export Company of Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A., whose branch office is at 2 Peking Road, is being sued by its compradore, K. B. Lieu, for Tls.10,877.-26 in the U. S. Court for China. The Tobacco Co has filed a counter-suit of G.$15,626. The compradore filed the suit to recover money which he claims is the amount he advanced to the company to carry on its business. The counter suit was filed to cover the amount of certain tobacco which the company alleged had been sold by the compradore, but for which he had not paid the company.

The Missionary Retreat

Christian Century, Chicago, June 4

DISPATCHES from China, printed in the daily press, tell of a demand for the appointment of an American commission to study the present state of the missionary enterprise. This demand has found formal expression in the Chinese *Recorder*, the interdenominational Protestant journal which circulates throughout all mission organizations. The *Recorder* admits quite frankly that the present status of the Christian community in China is not fully satisfactory, that the rate of progress is slow and growing slower, and that the total condition has become such as to suggest the wisdom of study and advice from outside. Some American newspapers have printed these dispatches under sensational headlines, indicating that the missionaries in China are themselves admitting the failure of their work. No such deductions are warranted. It is true, however, that thoughtful missionaries are disturbed as to the outlook, and desire consultation and change.

The *Missionary Review of the World*, an American interdenominational monthly, devoted twelve pages of its April issue to a symposium by mission board leaders on "Why Have Missionary Contributions Declined?" Only one answer in the group tells of advance rather than decline in missionary giving. This, interestingly enough, comes from the conservative Lutheran denomination. The other responses, which derive from practically every important branch of American Protestantism, take the fact of retreat for granted. The reasons adduced differ; the suggested remedies are many. But the fact that the enterprise is yearly losing in its power to enlist financial support is characteristic of all save the most conservative churches and missions.

It begins to appear, therefore, that both at home and abroad the leaders of the missionary enterprise are awakening to the seriousness of a situation upon which *The Christian Century* has been insisting for several years. As recently as March 12, we raised the question, "Can Christian missions be saved?" and tried to suggest the lines of action which the critical nature of the case requires. It was pointed out that the political, social and industrial order in practically every mission field is being revolutionized—giving that much overworked verb its full meaning—and that the missionary enterprise must join the revolution if it is to affect powerfully the people who are under revolutionary influence. To do this would require, undoubtedly, a split with missionary organizations which are completely conservative in their message and method. But unless there can be a Christian approach to mission lands which shows understanding of and sympathy with the revolutionary impulses at work there, the Christian enterprise will be sentenced to a future of religious unimportance and social insignificance.

Such response as has been made to this editorial has taken three main positions.

Hope of Transformation

Certain commentators have pointed out instances of mission work in which these strictures are held not to apply. That such instances exist is, of course, our reason for hope that the transformation of the whole enterprise can be brought to pass. But that these instances represent more than scattered and sporadic phenomena cannot be established. The majority impact of the Christian enterprise—bearing in mind that, from the viewpoint of the non-Christian, this includes the missions of the Roman and Greek churches, of Protestant denominations that are committed to a conservative theology, and of literally hundreds of independent missions, almost all of them ultra-fundamentalist or devoted to the dissemination of erratic religious ideas—the majority impact is clearly out of accord with the most significant movements now at work in mission lands.

Other commentators have decried such consideration of the situation as "defeatist." Thus to emphasize the seriousness of the missionary outlook is, according to this view, further to "cut the nerve of giving," and so to hasten the missionary retreat. We have received comments from England as well as the United States giving expression to this feeling. These comments have come in every case from mission board executives. Faced, as such men are, with falling incomes, their reaction is natural. But it is also a measure of the unreality and shortsightedness of much thinking in mission board rooms.

The true "defeatism" in the missionary enterprise today is that attitude of mind which refuses to look facts in the face. It is the attitude which assumes that an edifice that is showing a need for reconstruction at its foundations can be saved by running a new flag up over the roof and sending another hand out to play new martial airs on an upper balcony. It is akin to the nonsense that sighs for "constructive criticism," when the first job of constructive criticism is to make a clear line of demarcation between such parts of the missionary enterprise as are *en rapport* with the changes that are taking place in mission lands, and such parts as are not.

There is an enormous amount of Christian missionary work being done today in devotion to a conception of human nature, and of the character of God which cannot survive except in benighted communities. There is a certain amount of Christian missionary work being done today which has little importance except to maintain denominational prestige, by keeping going enterprises which, in some past day, the denomination has started. There is some Christian missionary work being done today which would be eliminated if unnecessary duplications of headquarters staffs, equipment and field personnel, now used to keep separate denominational campaigns going, were corrected. Not to look these conditions in the face, and not to make the readjustment which they call for, is defeatism. For by the perpetuation of these conditions the Christian missionary enterprise is wasting such resources as it has.

A Revolutionary Christianity

A third reaction has taken exception to the suggestion that the missionary enterprise must "show the masses that there is a sort of Christianity that can join in a revolution." To make the recoil effective, the interpretation has been advanced that joining a revolution would be equivalent to joining the Kuomintang in China or the Nationalist movement in India. This is trifling. Such a course would be impossible, even if it were desired. But that is not at all what is meant in speaking of a missionary enterprise that can prove its right to a place among the forces revolutionizing mission lands. This is not a matter of resolutions or formal memberships, but of spirit, of viewpoint, of understanding, of aim.

Do we believe that the Christian enterprise in India should align itself formally with Gandhi's movement? Not at all. But we do believe that it should show sufficient comprehension of the underlying spiritual motives in thamovement and sympathy for the demand of a larger freet dom for India so that the leaders of the nationalist movement will see in Christianity a source of encouragement and not a handicap. Yet as we write we have before us several copies of that influential weekly, the Indian *Social Reformer*, which makes precisely this charge. Mr. Natarajan, the editor, is easily the most conspicuous figure in India in the field of humanitarian effort. He is not a thick-and-thin supporter of Mahatma Gandhi. Indeed, he has criticized several aspects of the present Gandhi campaign. But he speaks with solemn regret of the failure of the missionary press in India—naming a Catholic and a Protestant paper as conspicuous examples—to appreciate the moral significance of the Gandhi movement. It is to the end that such accusations may become impossible that we say that the missionary enterprise must be so changed as to be able to join a revolution.

A missionary enterprise that was free to find a basis of common understanding with the revolutionary forces now released in mission lands would appall hundreds of missionaries and a majority of mission boards. In freedom from denominational standards and from theological dogmatisms and from long-established methods of control, there would seem to these boards and missionaries an implicit disloyalty to much that has become sacred with the passage of time. But unless some such liberation takes place, the world importance of the missionary enterprise is over—at least for the present. As these words are written it happens that there comes to the editorial desk a letter from one of the most thoughtful missionaries now working in the orient. In it are these words: "As I view the situation, the problem is: What position will the Christian church or its missionaries hold with relation to the new China that is emerging? It is not impossible that the Christian church will become separated from social movements—speaking in the large—and will therefore become a place of spiritual refuge apart from any active participation in the building up of a new organ. If the church does become isolated, nobody, of course, will bother much about it." That is precisely the fate against which it is high time for the missionary cause to protect itself.

Liberal Theology

There are two ways by which the existence and purpose of a revolutionary Christian missionary enterprise can be made clear. The first is in the hands of the liberal mission

(Continued on page 220)

中國政府(國內)公債一覽表 (此表截至十八年七月一日止)

List of Chinese Internal Loan Issues Outstanding on July 1, 1930.

Compiled by **E. KANN and J. BAYLIN.**

北平 PEKING ADMINISTRATION:

Name of Loan	Issued in	Amount authorised	Amount issued	Outstanding July 1, 1930	Rate %	Interest payable	Secured by	Denominations	Issue price	Repayment and general remarks
七年長期公債 *7th Year Long Term Loan of the Republic of China	Apr. 21 1918	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$33,750,000	6	June. 30 Dec. 31	Capital on Russian Boxer Indemnity. Interest on Consolid. Nat. Loan Service	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10,	100 *	Between June, 1928 and December, 1937, $2,250,000 half-yearly.
整理六厘公債 *Chinese Government 6% Consolidaed National Loant	Mar. 3 1921	$54,392,228	$54,392,228	$32,635,340	6	June 1 Dec. 1	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10, $1	100 *	Between December, 1921 and December, 1930. 1921-1924 $2,719,611 yearly 1925 $4,351,378 1926 $6,527,066 1927-1930 $8,158,835 ,, Three drawings in arrears, Totalling $24,467,503
第二期 整理六厘公債 Ditto, 2nd series	June 2 1921	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	$25,600,000	6	Jan. 1 July 1	Not definitely secured	$10,000, $1,00 $100	100 *	Between 1931 and 1935 by five drawings
整理七厘公債 Chinese Government 7% Consolidated National Loan	Mar. 3 1921	$13,600,000	$13,600,000	$ 8,160,000	7	Feb. 28 Aug. 31	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fnnd	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $50, $1	100 *	Within 10 years from 31st August, 1921- 1921-24 $ 680,000 annualy 1925 $1,088,000 1926 $1,632,000 1927-30 $2,040,000 ,, Three drawings in arrears. Totalling $6,120,000
第二期 整理七厘公債 Ditto, 2nd series	June 2 1921	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	$ 8,800,000	7	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Not definitely secured	$10,000, $1,000 $100	100 *	Between 1931 and 1935 by five drawings.
九六公債 8% Bonds for refunding Internal and Foreign Short Term Debts (96 million Loan)	Feb. 11 1922	$96,000,000	†Y39,608,700 $56,391,300	$56,391,300	8	Jan. 31 July 31	Salt Surplus, or Customs Surplus	$1,000, $100, $10,	84 up	January, 1923—January, 1929: Half yearly redemption of: 1 at $ 2,255,652 4 ,, $ 3,947,391 4 ,, $ 4,511,304 4 ,, $ 5,075,217 Redemption and interest in default.
十四年公債 *Chinese Government 8% National Loan of the 14th Year of the Republic	Mar. 16 1925	$15,000,000	$15,000,000	$10,350,000	8	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000, $1,000 $100	83	Half yearly on March 31 and September 30 $ 900,000 during 1928-1929 $1,050,000 ,, 1930-1933 $1,500,000 ,, 1934
TREASURY NOTES: 十一年鹽餘庫券 11th year Treasury Notes secured on Salt Surplus	1922	$14,000,000	$14,000,000	$ 3,500,000	1½% per month	deducted in advance	Salt Surplus	$10,000	100	(Not calling for interest, which have at once been deducted from issue price). $700,000 monthly from February, 1922 to September, 1923. Five payments in default.
十三年特種八厘特種庫券 *Special 8% Treasury Bonds of the 13th Year of the Republic	1924	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	8	May 31 Nov. 30	Russian Boxer Indemnity	$10,000, $1,000	100	On November 30, 1930
十五年春節特種庫券 Spring Festival Special Treasury Bills of the 15th Year of the Republic	1926	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$ 8,000,000	8	Jan. 31 July 31	Balance from Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000, $1,000	82	By half-yearly instalments from July, 1928 to January, 1932. 2 at $ 700,000 2 ,, $ 800,000 2 ,, $1,000,000 2 ,, $1,500,000 Redemption to the extent of $2,200,000 in default.
九年七厘賑災公債 7% Famine Relief Internal Loan 1920	Nov. 11 1920	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,168,475	$ 1,610,220	7	May 31 Nov. 30	Not definitely secured	$10,000, $1,000, $100, $10, $5	90	By 4 semi-annual drawings, beginning May 31, 1921, ending November 30, 1923. First redemption of $558,255, effected on July 31, 1922. Remainng 3 redemptions @ $536,740 in default. (Total $1,610,220).
奧國賠款擔保二四庫券 *Treasury Bonds secured on Austrian Canc lled Indemnity	Dec. 20 1926	$ 2,400,000	$ 2,400,000	$ 2,206,000	8	June 20 Dec. 20	Austrian Cancelled Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000	82	By instalments from Dec. 1928 to June, 1937: 3 at $ 96,000 in December, 1928-1930 1 at $120,000 in December, 1931 4 at $144,000 in June and Dec. 1932-33 3 at $168 000 in June, Dec., 1934 and June 1935 3 at $216,000 in Dec., 1935 and June, Dec. 1936 1 at $264,000 in June, 1937
四二庫券 *Peking Bankers Association Public Safety Laon Autumn Festival Special	May 11 1926	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	8	Apr. 10 Oct. 10	German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000	60	In one sum, on July 10, 1935.

軍需特種券庫	Treasury Bills of the 15th Year of the Republic	Sep. 20 1926	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	8	Mar. 20 Sept. 20	Sinking Fund Consolidated National Loans	$10,000 $1,000 $100	88	In one sum, on March. 20, 1931.

*These bonds were exchanged against other previous issues ratio of $ 40 : 100. *Secured on Customs Revenue.
†This portion (Japanese) for yen 39,608,700 is classfied under foreign loan obligations

南京 NANKING ADMINISTRATION:

Name of Loan	Issued in	Amount authorised	Amount issued	Outstanding July 1, 1930	Rate %	Interest payable	Secured by	Denominations	Issue price	Repayment and remarks
TREASURY BONDS:										
續發江海關二五附稅國庫券 *2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds, 2nd (Shanghai) issue.	Oct. 1 1927	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$34,000,000	9.6	Last day of Month	Increased Customs Revenue	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$1,000,000 monthly, beginning January 31, 1930 and ending April 30, 1933.
津海關二五附稅國庫券 *2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds (Tientsin issue) 17th Year Treasury	July 1 1928	$ 9,000,000	$ 9,000,000	$ 2,700,000	9.6			$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$300,000 monthly, between October, 1928 and March, 1931.
捲菸稅國庫庫 Bonds secured on the Rolled Tobacco Tax (Second issue) 18th Year Treasury	Apr. 1 1928	$16,000,000	$16,000,000	$ 2,500,000	9.6		Tobacco Tax of all China	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	$500,000 monthly, between April, 30 1928, and November 30, 1930. $480,000 monthly, April, 1929 to March, 1930, (2%).
捲菸稅國庫券 Bonds secured on the Rolled Tobacco Tax (Second issue) 18th Year Famne	Mar. 1 1929	$24,000,000	$24,000,000	$16,440,000	9.6			$10,000, $1,00 0 $100, $10	98	$600,000 monthly, April, 1930 to November, 1930, (2½%). $960,000 monthly, December, 1930 to January 1932. (4%).
十八年賑災公債 Relief Treasury Bonds *18th Year Customs	Jan. 1 1929	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$ 8,500,000	8	June 30 Dec. 31	Increased Customs Revenue	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10 $5	98	By 30 semi-annual drawings of $500,000 each, from June 30, 1929 to December 31, 1938.
十八年關稅庫券 Surplus Treasury Bonds *Military Reorganisation and Disbandment	Mar. 1 1929	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$32,948,663	8.4	Last day of every Month	Increase Customs Revenue	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	By 62 monthly instalments of $800,000 each (covering interest and capital redemption) beginning June, 1929, ending July, 1934.
十八年編遣庫券 Treasury Bonds of the 18th Year of the Republic.	Sept. 1 1929	$70,000,000	$70,000,000	$63,000,000	8.4			$1000 $100 $10	98	By 100 monthly instalments of $700,000 each, beginning on September 30, 1929 and ending on December 31, 1937.
19th Year Treasury Bonds secured on the Rolled Tobacco Tax (3rd issue).	Mar. 1930	$24,000,000	$24,000,000	$22,560,000	2.3%		Tobacco Tax of all in China	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	98	Between April 30, 1930 and January 31, 1932 in monthly instalments of $480,000 (2%). Between February 28, 1932, and March 31, 1932, in monthly instalments of $960,000 (4%).
INTERNAL LOANS:										
軍需公債 8% Internal Loan	May 1									
善後短期公債 of the 17th Year for Military purposes	June 1 1928	$10,000,000	$ 6,000,000 $ 4,000,000	$ 8,500,000	8	June 30 Dec. 31	Stamps Tax of all China	$10,000, $1,000 $100. $10	98	By 20 semi-annual drawings of $500,000 each, from June, 1929 to December, 1938.
*8% Internal Short Term loan for the Rehabilitation of the country	June 1 Dec. 31 1928	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$24,000,000	8	June 30 Dec. 31	Increased Customs Revenue	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10	92 to 94	By 10 semi-annual drawings of $4,000,000 each, from December 31, 1928 to June 30, 1933.
十七年金融短期公債 *17th Year Short Term Currency Bonds of the National Government of China	Oct. 1 1928	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	$27,000,000	8	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Portion of former German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000, $1,000 $100	92	By 14 semi-annual drawings from March, 1929 to September 30, 1935. 7% annually in the first 3 years: 20% annually in the second 3 years: 19% in the 7th and last year.
十七年金融長期公債 *17th Year Long Term Currency Bonds of the National Government of China	Nov. 1 1928	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	½%	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Customs surplus revenues	$10,000, $1,000 $1000, $10	100	By 40 semi-annual drawings of $1,125,000 each, from March, 1934, to September, 1953. Issued for refund of unredeemed Hankow banknotes of 1926-1927.
十八年裁兵公債 *18th Year Troop Disbandment 8% Internal Loan	Jan. 1929	$50,000,000	$50,000,000	45,000,000	8	Jan. 31 July 31	Increased Customs revenues	$10,000, $1,000 $100, $10 $5	98	By 20 semi annual drawings of $2,500,000 each, from 31st July, 1929 to January 31, 1939.
河北省海上工程短期疏濬公債 *Hopei Province Short Term Loan for Haiho Conservancy Work	Apr. 31 1929	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 3,600,000	9.6	Apr. 15 Oct. 15	8% on existing tax of 5% on Tientsin river dues.	$10,000, $1,000	100	From October 15, 1929 to April 15, 1939, by means of 20 half-yearly drawings of $200,000 each.
交通部借換券 *18th Year Costoms Revenue Bonds	Jan. 1 1930	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$19,000,000	8	June 30 Dec. 31	Customs Revenue	$10,000, $1,000 $100	100	Within 10 years by 20 semi-annual drawings of $1,000,000 each, from June 30, 1930 to December 31, 1939.

The Decline in Chinese Students in America

BY ARTHUR A. YOUNG

Cleveland, Ohio.—An important development in Chinese-American relations is the steady decline of Chinese students in American universities. The Americanization of China of which we have heard so much in the last decade, is doomed to be checked if these students who have been largely responsible for the charge are to come to America in decreasing number.

It will be a great pity if America continues to lose its position as a leader of Western ideas to the Chinese nation. The Chinese students have not only been the leading favorable source of information about China to the American public, but have been preponderantly instrumental in winning for America the prestige which it enjoys in the young Republic. The vision which led Theodore Roosevelt to return the first share of Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes—a vision of international goodwill that will repay itself commercially in the near future—will disappear if the trend of diminishing Chinese students persists.

Chinese students enrolled in American institutions of higher learning now total 1,263, according to a report of the *Chinese Christian Student*. Of this number, 161 are girls. Columbia, California and Michigan universities have the biggest female enrolment. While the total number of Chinese students has decreased since 1925, the number of schools they attend has greatly increased. The tendency is to get away from the big cities, and a number of small colleges have, at least, one Chinese student each as a foreign representative. Such colleges as Upsala College in New Jersey, Rockford College in Illinois, Milton College in Wisconsin, Augsburgh College in Minnesota and Park College in Missouri find it profitable to invite foreign students as a means of broadening the international outlook of their campuses.

The Lure of Engineering

While engineering still lures a large number, the subjects studied by Chinese students range the entire scope of a modern university. In New York, there are Chinese students enrolled at the Institute of Musical Art, Grand Central School of Art, U. S. Military Academy. Lewis Institute in Chicago, with an enrolment of 26 Chinese students, has suddenly become popular with these migrants from the "Middle Kingdom."

In other words, while Chinese students of former days tended to concentrate on engineering and business subjects, they now scatter their energies in some fifteen varied courses. The reason is undoubtedly due to the fact that Chinese students, in recent years, have found it more difficult to gain practical experience following their campus studies. It is the pridcipal reason why the number of Chinese students in America has been gradually declining.

Dr. Joseph Bailie, who knows more on this subject than any other American, claims that it was largely the result of the stringent 1924 Immigration act. Long ago Dr. Bailie, a former professor at Nanking University, sensed the need of providing means of getting practical experience for Chinese students. His work led to the placing of over 500 Chinese students in American industrial plants. The new Immigration act hindered this work, and Dr. Bailie found it necessary to advise Chinese students who wanted practical experience along with their theoretical knowledge to go to Europe.

Writing in the *Chinese Christian Student*, Dr. Bailie says:

"Before these alien students were permitted to work in the American factories, arrangements had to be made with the Bureau of Immigration in Washington. These arrangements worked all right until the new immigration laws that took effect in July 1924, came into operation. All students entering the U. S. A. after that date must be registered in an educational institution recognized by the department of labor.

"As soon as the student leaves his school and begins to work he is notified by this bureau that he must either return to school or go home. This led to the writer's paying a visit to England where arrangements are made for receiving Chinese students into various English works where they will go through regular apprentice courses.

May Change Laws

"Our institute hopes, however, in the near future, to make a new working arrangement with the Washington authorities whereby Chinese students will have the same opportunities for receiving the practical side of their education that they had before the new immigration laws came into effect. This is very much needed, for although the arrangements spoken of above have been made with British plants to take in students, the wages paid them are in most cases not sufficient to support them while working."

Dr. Bailie has lately organized an American branch of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training, which in the last three years has been supported by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture—the commission in charge of the second Boxer fund. The board of directors of the American branch includes Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department; Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China; Roger S. Greene, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation; Herman Schneider, president of the University of Cincinnati, and others.

A few industrial firms in the United States conduct practical training courses which are on the approved list for foreign students, and, consequently, it has been urged by some that it is not the fault of the immigration laws but of American firms who ought to get more of their training courses into the approved list of schools for foreign students. The Ford School of Technology is on the approved list; so also are the schools conducted by the Westinghouse and General Electric companies. If a student desires training in a school not on the approved list, there is a provision whereby he may be admitted, not as a non-quota student but as a temporary visitor, this argument runs.

Nevertheless, it must be said that the decreasing number of Chinese students in America not only weakens an important bond in American-Chinese goodwill relations but also tends to detract potential boosters of American products to other lands.

THE MISSIONARY RETREAT

(Continued from page 217)

boards. Though in a minority, these represent important churches. If they will unite to promote an enterprise liberal in theology, progressive in social outlook, and free from the control of the past in method and organization, they can produce within half a dozen years a new order of missions adapted to a new world, and capable of drawing out from the more progressive minded churches a new allegiance. If this fails—if the mission boards will not rise to this opportunity—then a vital mission work can be promoted only by the action of interested congregations and individuals in searching out those missionaries and mission enterprises that are showing, without regard to their affiliations, adaptability and adventurousness in accord with the requirements of the new day.

While the missionary enterprise, under the control of the denominational boards, remains divided, hesitant, and seeking to accomplish the impossible end of retaining the sympathy of the intensely stirred people of mission lands while not disturbing the conservatism of denominations, boards and missionaries, the sort of work that will result cannot command any large loyalty from thoughtful Christians. It is too stereotyped, too much beside the mark, to count in a revolutionary period. Therefore, the question to be asked of the mission boards, when they protest their concern for the enterprise in their keeping, is whether they are ready to get together in a genuinely united endeavor, declare their own freedom and that of their missionaries, and launch out on an uncharted sea. Or will they temporize with the situation until it becomes clear that no heroic leadership is to be expected from them, and individual churches and givers make their own approaches to the world field?

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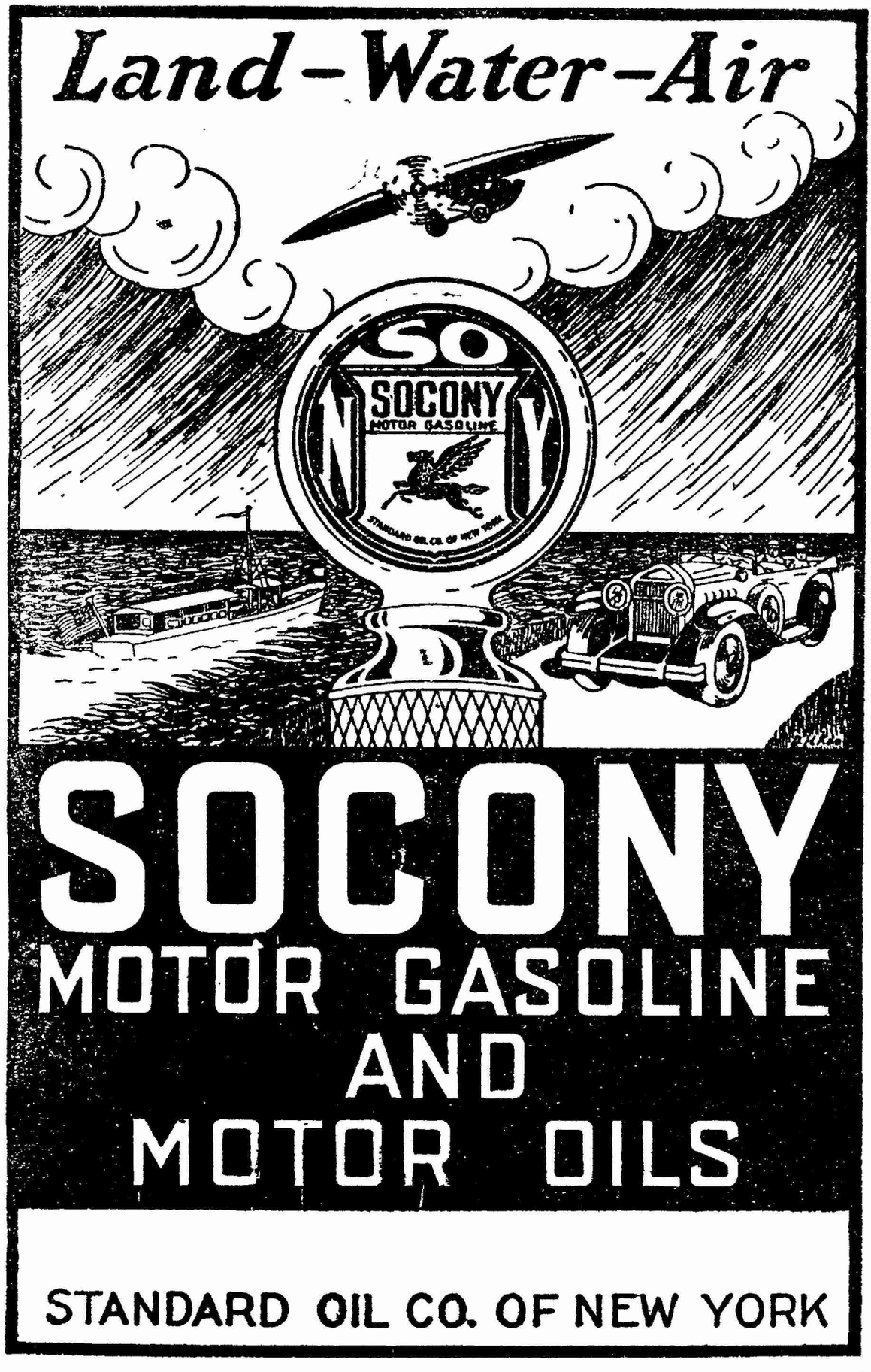
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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Navy Plans Academy in Chekiang

The Ministry of the Navy has announced that plans for the construction of a Naval Academy near Hsiangshan (the proposed naval base in Chekiang) have been completed and work will start immediately.

Likin Conference Set for Aug. 1

August 15 has been set for the convocation of the national conference for the abolition of likin. The conference will be held at Nanking. Representatives of 15 provinces, consisting of provincial commissioners and special deputies of the Ministry of Finance, will be in attendance.

Plan Public Park for Greater Shanghai

Plans for the opening of a public park and recreation ground in the proposed central administrative district of Greater Shanghai are under consideration by the Municipal Reconstruction Committee. It is reported that a suitable site has been selected at the junction of Sungwu and Hsiangyin Roads, near Kiangwan.

New River Embankments for Nanking

Precautionary measures against the inundation of the river front at Nanking are being taken by the Capital Reconstruction Commission. The old embankments will be strengthened and new embankments constructed at places where no protection has been provided hitherto. The construction work will cost $40,000.

Shanghai Farmers Ask Government Aid Against Usurious Rates

Application has been made to the Kiangsu Farmers' Bank for the opening of a branch which would serve the Shanghai district. The application points out that farmers around Shanghai have been hard hit by poor crops and relief is needed in the way of small loans secured on crops and property. Due to the absence of rural credit organizations the farmers can only obtain credit from loan sharks at usurious rates.

Japanese Securing Former Chinese Tea Business in Russia

The *Kuo Wen* news agency reports that Japanese tea merchants have taken advantage of the Sino-Soviet dispute to gain a strong foothold in Russia. For the six months ended June 30 the Japanese tea merchants secured $4,300,000 worth of business, which was a million dollars more than during the same period of the preceding year. This extra business was done at the expense of Chinese merchants, the dispatch declares.

Peiping-Liaoning Railway Will Build Wharf at Newchwang

The Peiping-Liaoning Railway is considering plans for the construction of modern wharf facilities at Yingkow (Newchwang, in the Gulf of Liaotung, Manchuria).

This step is being taken in the interests of the railway in view of the fact that since the Japanese have built a wharf opposite the railway station, transport of cargo has been largely diverted to the South Manchurian Railway. Work will start as soon as permission is obtained from the Ministry of Railways.

Native Products Body Urges Chinese to Wear Native Dress

A petition urging all Chinese to refrain from wearing foreign clothing and to wear long gowns and short jackets has been submitted to the State Council by the China Native Products Promotion Association.

The association points out that, as the deterioration of various industries in China has been responsible for the economic depression, it is imperative that the silk industry, the leading industry of China, should first be expanded and the use of silk widely encouraged as a step toward the revival of the country's commerce and industry.

China Will Adopt International Postal Tariff on Air Mails

The Ministry of Communications has decided to adopt the international system of fixing the postal tariff on air mails at a uniform rate regardless of mail matter. The rate under consideration is 15 cents for 20 grammes, or fraction thereof, for every 1,000 kilometers covered, whether the contents be letters, newspapers, printed matter or parcels. For mails destined for places exceeding 4,000 kilometers, the postage will in no case exceed 60 cents for 20 grammes.

Construction of New Roads in Sinkiang Will Start Shortly

A *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Nanking on July 6 stated that the Executive Yuan has approved a scheme of the Sinkiang Provincial Government for the construction of a motor road in eastern Sinkiang between Tihwa, the provincial capital, and Hami. According to the plan, the labor corps of the provincial army will be employed in the construction of the first sector of the highway. Plans for the construction of several more highways connecting the principal cities with the borders of the province are under way.

Kiangsu Government Issues Balance Sheet for First Time

For the first time in history the Kiangsu Provincial Government has issued a balanced budget of income and expenditure for the information of the people.

Some of the most interesting items of expenditure are: education and cultural work, $5,308,785, which is the largest item on the budget; public works (roads, etc.), $4,941.544, the second largest item; public safety and police, $4,560,137.95; civil administration, $3,469,652.90; agriculture and mining, $925,604; judicial department, $1,513,908.95; social welfare and charities, $824,371. The smallest item on the expenditure side is for public health, which was only $54,120.

Hulutao Harbor Construction Works Formally Inaugurated

An impressive ceremony inaugurating the new Hulutao Harbor construction works was held on July 2 under the chairmanship of Kao Chi-ai.

Among those present were Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, chairman of the Northeastern Political Affairs Committee; Wu Te-chen, who represented the Central Government; and 500 representatives from various sections of the Northeastern provinces. General Chang and Mr. Wu unveiled the monument commemorating the occasion after which a button was pressed igniting a charge of dynamite, which blasted half of Kaolingshan.

Silk Merchants Ask Government to Build Artificial Silk Factory

A petition submitted to the State Council by the Kiangsu and Chekiang Silk Merchants' Association asks that the Government establish a large factory for the manufacture of artificial silk. The petition points out that the importation of foreign artificial silk into the country, particularly from Japan, has caused the native silk industry to suffer tremendously from competition. It further states that materials required for the manufacture of artificial silk may be easily found in China, but the acquisition of the special machinery and equipment and the patented methods of manufacture are beyond the ordinary resources of private individuals.

Dr. Kung Entertains Chinese Business Leaders at Dinner

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the National Government, entertained some 25 of the leading Chinese industrial and financial men of Shanghai at dinner at Mei Lu, 95 Kiaochow Road, on July 5. During the dinner Dr. Kung addressed the gathering.

He thanked the guests for their public-spirited cooperation with the Government during the year in the field of industry and commerce, specially those who assisted in the

(Continued on page 229)

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Highway Developments in China

BY A. VIOLA SMITH

(Reprinted from U. S. Commence Reports, May 26)

THE road-making programs carried out under the direction of the American Red Cross to alleviate the famine-stricken districts in 1920 undoubtedly furnished the first big impetus in China for modern roads, resulting in the formation of the National Good Roads Construction Association of China in 1921.

Most of the relief roads were in Provinces back from the seacoast. In the coastal Provinces, where the Good Roads Association has had its greatest activity, considerable interest is manifest, though action is retarded by the presence in some Provinces of widespread river and canal transportation long in use, by the more recent political unrest, and by the inability to finance any extensive or even short-period construction. The projects considered below represent the road construction already under way before the Nationalist Government issued its comprehensive plans for improving highway transportation in China.

The four coastal Provinces thus considered, in their order from north to south, are: Kiangsu, containing Nanking (the present capital of the Nationalist Government) and the port of Shanghai; Chekiang Province, containing the port of Hangchow; Fukien Province, containing the ports of Foochow and Amoy; and Kwangtung Province containing the port of Swatow in the northeast, and in the south the city of Canton, adjacent of the British Possession of Hong Kong. In addition, some mention is made of road projects in Szechwan Province (on the Tibetan border), for that part of the Eastern Province centering at Wanhsien on the Yangtze River.

Kiangsu Province.

Nanking-Hangchow Highway.—On March 29, 1930, an official party left Nanking at 7 a. m., under the auspices of one of the leading Shanghai distributors of American motor cars, for a trip over the recently completed Nanking-Hangchow Highway. This road, one of the longest in China and running through a wealthy farming and fruit district heretofore supplied only by narrow trails and canals, was opened to traffic last October.

Twelve hours were required to make this trip of 218 miles. The road from Nanking to Tangshan follows an old cobblepaved narrow route laid out some years ago as a famine relief measure, to which no repairs have been made. Beginning at Tangshan and for 10 miles beyond, the new road has been well surfaced with crushed stone and is in excellent condition. A stretch of bad mud encountered about a mile from Kuyung City continued for about three miles. From Kuyung to the Chekiang border, a distance of approximately 91 miles, no surfacing has been done. Travel over this dirt road would be impossible during the rainy season, though the earthwork is well built up and the road sufficiently wide.

Owing to the network of canals in this part of China, extensive bridging has been necessary, 62 being counted in the 126 miles between Nanking and the Chekiang border. Aside from two stone bridges and two of cement, all bridges are of heavy wooden construction. the majority being creosoted timbers. It is very much to be hoped that the Kiangsu highway officials will undertake to complete the surfacing of their section of the road before heavy truck traffic destroys the splendid earthwork and bridging that has been done, A large quantity of limestone, available from near-by hills, would make this an easy matter.

Gasoline supplies have had to be carried by travelers, as there were no facilities for securing supplies between Nanking and Huchow (Chekiang Province, at south end of Lake Taiho), where a gasoline pump has been installed at the bus station of the Chekiang highway bureau.

Chinkiang

At this city, the provincial capital of Kiangsu Province (between 25 and 40 miles east of Nanking), a road has been cut through on a straight line running from the railway station to the Yangtze River and thence along the river bank to Golden Island. Buildings have been pulled down on each side of the road, for which compensation consisted in the payment of $8 Mexican to $10 Mexican ($4 to $5, United States currency) for each and the balance in the nature of a special tax for reconstruction purposes. One principal thoroughfare has been widened on each side from its present width of 10 to 15 feet, eventually giving a 50-foot city street.

Street reconstruction.—Press dispatches state that the Kiangsu provincial department of reconstruction has made plans for the construction of 24 modern streets, at a total cost of approximately $2,500,000 silver, and that a number of the more important streets will be macadamized and others asphalted. The diagram, showing the proposed main thoroughfares for Nanking (the national capital), was ordered to be promulgated at the sixty-sixth meeting of the State Council on March 7.

Chekiang Province

There is evidence that some headway is being made in street construction in Chekiang Province, but it is equally patent that the provincial treasury is not at present in a position to expend any such sum of money as would be involved in the proposed Kiangsu street work.

The Chekiang part of the Nanking-Hangchow Highway, comprising the section running from the Kiangsu border through Changhing, Huchow, and to Sinshih, a distance of 48 miles, is still in the process of surfacing and necessitates many detours.

Hangchow-Pinghu Highway.—Another section of the Hangchow-Pinghu Highway has been completed and was opened to traffic on March 15. This section is an extension northeast to Pinghu from the end of the present Hangchow-Haining road, all forming the larger portion of the Chekiang section of the proposed Hangchow-Shanghai highway. If the Kiangsu authorities could be induced to construct a 15-mile stretch from King Hang south, through traffic between Hangchow and Shanghai would be possible, though ferry service would have to be accomplished by junks or lighters.

A bus service, consisting of six new motor busses built on 1½-ton American trucks, was officially inaugurated by the government of the Hangchow district on March 30.

Fukien Province

Amoy.—Street development in Amoy City is active. Main thoroughfares are being straightened and widened, and many native buildings condemned for this purpose have been replaced by modern civil or commercial buildings.

Kwangtung Province

Swatow.—In and about the town the streets are generally good. A surfaced motor road, completed in February, connects Swatow with a junction on the Kowloon-Canton railway. Unfortunately, because of the expected activities of roving kidnappers, there is at present no traffic over this highway. Time required for the trip is estimated to be somewhat less than 10 hours. This route is ultimately to connect with Canton City.

The city motor-bus system has been improved by the addtion of 7 new and 7 reconditioned large motor busses. About 40 motor busses of varying sizes operate in and about the town.

Canton.—The reconstruction bureau of Kwangtung Province announced in March that the province during the current year would provide for the completion of those public highways in the country on which construction had been started in 1929.

Szechwan Province

Wanhsien.—A number of the city streets have been widened and relaid with a good stone macadam surface, in preparation for automobile traffic.

The Wanhsien-Chungking-Chengtu Highway) following the Yangtze River to the southwest from Wanhsien to Chungking, thence cross-country northwest to Chengtu in the central part of the Province), is still progressing in Wanhsien area.

The only public highway under construction is that from Wanhsien westward to Liangshan (approximately 50 miles), originally commenced by Gen. Yang Sen.

A bus service for Wanhsien City, utilizing four busses, is expected to be started in the near future.

Activities in Behalf of Good Roads

The third plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, the highest organ of the National Government, adopted in its March meeting a comprehensive scheme aiming at the solution of the problem of employment for disbanded soldiers, among which were the following in behalf of roads:

1. To establish in each Province a surveying institute where suitable disbanded officers can be assigned to study the surveying of land and public roads. Upon the conclusion of their training, to be assigned to various reconstruction

departments of the Government, to assist in carrying out the program of national reconstruction.

2. To open a civil engineering institute for the training of suitable disbanded officers who, on completion of their special training, can be employed in the various railroad and public highway constructions as superintendents.

District Hsien Party headquarters were ordered to assist the Government authorities in various connections with the inauguration of local autonomy programs, especially in carrying out repairing of public roads. Every party member should assist in the self-governing enterprises of his or her particular party district by taking an active part in one or more, including "road and bridge building."

Good Roads Association's Campaign

It is reported that the National Good Roads Association of China, on its tenth anniversary, is launching a campaign to raise $1,125,000 Mexican ($562,500 U. S. currency) for establishing a "good roads" educational center and headquarters in Shanghai. This drive, now in full swing, is said to be sponsored by a group of prominent persons, including many high Government officials, local bankers, lawyers, and business men. With these funds it is proposed to purchase a site of 30 mow (4½acres) at a cost of approximately $200,000 Mexican ($100,000); to erect association buildings at a cost of $300,000 Mexican ($150,000); to purchase new office furniture at $15,000 Mexican ($7,500); to establish a school for road engineering with $100,000 Mexican ($50,000); to erect printing works for various publications with $100,000 Mexican ($50,000); to establish two exhibition halls at the cost of $50,000 Mexican ($25,000) each; to establish an automobile engineering school with $300,000 Mexican ($150,000); and to provide a members' club with $10,000 Mexican ($5,000).

The National Good Roads Association has just issued a chart showing the road-building activities in the country during the last 10 years. The figures represent highways actually improved to some extent, which are open to motor traffic, but do not include many courier routes over which motor traffic operates in favorable weather; nor do they include those roads which are projected, surveyed, under construction, or partially constructed. Although it is encouraging to find the association making an earnest effort to compile information of this type, which in the past has been all too frequently missing, the material should be regarded only as an approximation, for highway reports received from several Provinces differ materially in their mileages from those given by the national association.

(A copy of this chart, together with comparative estimates of road mileages, as compiled by the bureau's trade commissioner, A. Viola Smith, in December, 1929, may be obtained on request to the Automotive Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Weihaiwei Return May be Delayed Owing to War in North China

In the House of Commons July 2, the question of the rendition of Weihaiwei on or before October 30 was brought up by a member.

The Foreign Secretary, stated that in view of the unsettled state of affairs in China the British Government had to consider the circumstances existing on the particular date specified in the convention.

When asked whether it was proposed to hand over Weihaiwei to the Nanking Government even if the latter was not in effective control of the area, or if there was a possibility of it being handed over to any other government, the Foreign Secretary replied that the matter would be decided in the light of the circumstances then existing. The position at the present moment, he added, was too unsettled to say what the British Government would do.

Alleged Embezzlement by Japanese Postal Officer

According to *Yu Kwang*, a publication issued by the Ki-hei Postal Association, the Lungtsingchun Postmaster Fukuya (Japanese) suddenly disappeared when the District Accountant of Harbin Postal Head Office wanted to inspect his cash on hand. An embezlement of approximately Yen 40,000 was discovered from the fraudulent receipts on file. The postmaster was known to have absconded to a certain Japanese house, where he was later arrested by the Japanese police.

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GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PREDICTIONS ON THE WAR

EDITORIAL

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HER CLAIM TO A PERMANENT SEAT

By T. O. Bau

DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE INDUSTRIES

PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

By B. Y. Lee

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN BY A CHINESE

A COMPARISON OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE HABITS

By Toong Zeu-bang

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE

RECONSTRUCTION AND TRADE

FROM DAY TO DAY—PUBLIC OPINION

JULY 9, 1930 VOL. I. No. 4.

PRICE 20 CENTS

1c, Kiuklang Road, Shanghai

Men and Events

It is announced that the new Central Mint at Shanghai will be put into operation shortly.

Harry P. Howard, a former Shanghai newspaperman, has been made a postal examiner at Tientsin under the Lenox Simpson regime.

Dr. M. Kostelezky, a German physician who recently came from Manila, died at the Navy Y. M. C. A., July 7, after an illness of three days.

The inauguration ceremony of the Summer Diseases Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China was held July 10 at 316 Tientsin road, Shanghai.

Sammy Chang, who was employed in the *Kuo Min* news agency until his arrest some three weeks ago by the National military authorities, is still being detained at Lunghwa.

Hopes for an early settlement of the strike of 700 workers of the French Tramways were abandoned last week when the strikers refused to return to work at the instigation of labor leaders.

According to the *China Press*, a dozen people were killed when a part of the embankment of the Yangtsze River collapsed near Chinkiang, causing a heavy wash which struck a passing ferry boat.

In observance of the anniversary of the inauguration of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as commander-in-chief of the northern expedition, the Special District Court and the Kiangsu Higher Court were closed on July 9.

A Nanking dispatch states that negotiations between the Ministry of Communications and the foreign cable companies for new contracts are progressing favorably and that a definite settlement is expected soon.

A slight decline in the volume and monetary volue of exports from China, including Hongkong, to the United States was noted during the first five months of this year. The aggregated sum exported totalled G $56,035,046.

The Norwegian steamer *Dampto* was sunk following a collision with the Japanese steamer *Hoten Maru* during a dense fog off the Shantung Peninsula in the neighborhood of the northeast promontory on July 7. No lives were lost.

Gen Chang Hsueh-liang, who came down from Mukden to attend the recent inauguration of Hulutao Harbor, proceeded to Peitaiho for a short holiday. He also inspected the northeastern fleet and the land detatchments.

The Shanghai *Times* reported on July 8 that some 100 pirate boats, many of them large junks and others being equipped with motors, manned by 2,000 pirates, were lying off Woosung in the mouth of the Yangtsze River and preying on unarmed vessels.

The International Settlement police are trailing three suspects in the Straits Settlements who are thought to have been implicated in the recent holdup of the Customs launch *Lifei* during which a foreigner and a Chinese were killed and a $20,000 payroll taken.

The United States Minister to China, Nelson T. Johnson, who underwent a minor operation for hernia last week at the Country Hospital, is reported to be recovering nicely, but will probably be confined in the hospital for about two weeks longer.

Ed. Dunne, K. S. Chang, Chas. L Gabb and Fabian Chow, members of the *China Press* (Shanghai) editorial staff, inserted an advertisement in the *North-China Daily News* July 5 stating that they had tendered their resignations, with the usual month's notice.

A Nanking message states that, acting in accordance with the Law Governing Expropriation of Private Land, compensation has been given by the Nanking Municipality to the owners of several tracts of land recently expropriated for the construction of municipal roads.

Approximately 600 Chinese dwellings and shops valued at more than $1,000,000 were destroyed by fire in Harbin July 7. The blaze started shortly after midnight and lasted for eight hours. Ten thousand persons are estimated to have been left homeless.

A recent announcement in the House of Commons indicates that the British Government proposes to send an Economic Mission to the Far East. The idea is based on the recommendations of the Overseas Committee. The Mission is not to be confined to members of Government Departments.

The Hankow *Herald* reports that Li Mo-ching assumed office at Hankow on July 3 as the new Director of the Opium Tax Bureau to replace Shen Kung-li who had been dismissed in connection with the Yuchuen smugggling scandal. Chiu-Hung-chun, former Chief of

the Wuhan Public Safety Bureau, has been appointed as chief of the River Police.

Hoilington K. Tong addressed the Rotary Club at Tientsin recently on his experiences with the Chinese naval mission on its recent visit to America and Europe.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Canton on July 8 stated that the Bank of East Asia. the Bank of Canton, the National Commercial and Savings Bank and most of the other native banks of Canton were experiencing runs.

W. W. Baer, repesentative in the Far East for the Union Oil Company of California, accompanied by a number of other officials of the company returned to Shanghai this week from a trip to South China and Manila.

The July 4 baseball game in Tientsin between the civilian and U. S. Army nines resulted in a win for the civilians by a score of 7 to 6. The civilians thereby win the American Legion Cup presented by the Edward Sigerfoos Post.

The Rev. Mr. Luccock will speak on "Alive Unto All—A Study in Christian Salutes" at the Community Church on July 13. The Community Church will start its summer schedule of considerably shortened services on that morning.

Urgent appeals have been sent to military leaders of the present warring factions appealing to them to remember the place of Confucius in Chinese history and literature and exclude Chufu, the home district of China's sage, from the war area.

Damage estimated at Tls. 10,000 was caused by fire in the Western Exchange of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company on the afternoon of July 9. The fire was caused by defective insulation. Four boards were affected and it was several hours before normal service was resumed.

W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative, returned to Shanghai this week from an extensive business trip to the United States and Europe. Mrs. Leonard is remaining in France with her father and will return to Shanghai this fall. Mr Leonard traveled back to China by way of the Trans-Siberian railway.

According to information received locally the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., which has just recently purchased the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, has signed a contract with King Carol of Rumania in which they are to have the exclusive rights of developing the telephone system of that country. The I.T. and T. now operate telephone systems in eleven countries.

At the July meeting of the Governing Board of the Community Church, Dr. J. C. McCracken was elected chairman to succeed Frank Williams and G. W. Philleo was elected vice-chairman and chairman of the Church Finance Committee. Capt. Hugh Mc Kinnon was elected a member of the board to fill the vacancy of Mr. Williams. The following committee chairmen were appointed: R. G. Viloudaki, music; Egbert Hayes, Navy Y.M.C.A.; Truman Johnson, recreation, and J.M. Gibb, vestryman.

Kenneth Cantlie, son of the late Sir James Cantlie, famous British surgeon, teacher and life-long friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been appointed consulting expert for equipment standardization in the Ministry of Railways of the National Government. He will be associated with Sun Fo, son of the late party leader, in railway development work in China. Until recently he has been connected with the Government railways in India.

Frank S. Williams, United States Trade Commissioner, accompanied by his wife and son, departed from Shanghai during the week on the s.s. *President Wilson* for Bangkok, where Mr. Williams will take over the post of American Commercial Attache to Siam. The local office of the United States Department of Commerce will be taken over by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache to China, who is moving his offices from Peiping.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of June 5 published a double column picture of Don Burdick and his bride, the former Miss Helen Bryam, daughter of Harry E. Bryam, chairman of the board of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The wedding took place at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Avenue, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick will make their home in Shanghai, Mr. Burdick being connected with Swan, Culbertson & Fritz.

A cable dispatch from Moscow on July 4 reported that Liu Tso-ying, a member of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference, was suddenly arrested on June 30 outside his hotel. He was released when the Moscow police discovered their blunder and on protests launched with the Foreign Commissar by Moh Teh-hui, head of the Chinese delegation, apologies were tendered by the Soviet Foreign Office and those responsible punished.

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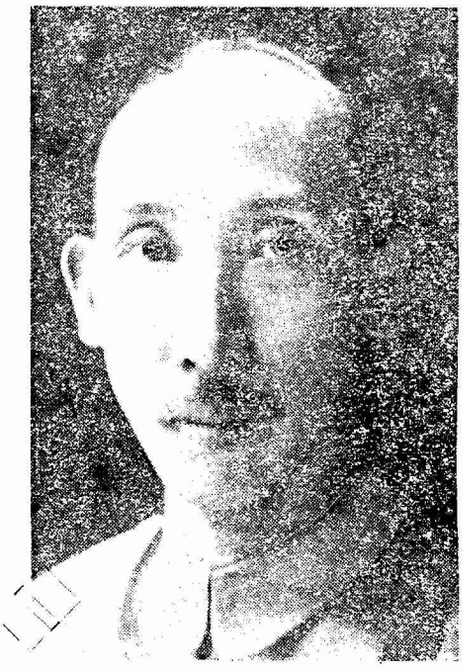
Who's Who in China

P. Z. King, government official; born at Shaohing, Chekiang in 1893; M. D. degree from Chiba University, Japan, 1918; C. P. H. degree, Johns Hopkins University, U S. A., 1927; between 1920-29 he was medical officer, Isolation Hospital, Peiping; professor, National Medical College and Army Medical College, Peiping; director and technical expert, National Epidemic Prevention Bureau; chief, division of medical service, Public Health Demonstration Station, Peiping; health commissioner, Hangchow; since October, 1928 he has been director, department of health and sanitation, Ministry of Health; author: "Report on Public Health Administration in the United States;" chief editor, Chinese section, *National Medical Journal of China*, 1927-28; address: Ministry of Health Nanking.

P. Z. King (Chin Pao-hsien)
金寶善

Dr. S. K. Sheldon Tso, government official; born at Wusih, Kiangsu in 1902; Son of Chi-ta Tso, a wealthy silk manufacturer; was graduated from the National College, Peking and passed the bar examinations in 1923; joined the staff of the Central Salt Administration and was later appointed adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; the same year he was recommended by Prime Minister, Kao Lin-wei, as a candidate for appointment by Selection; in 1924 he went to America and attended the graduate school of Syracuse University, from which he received his M. A. degree in public finance and was elected to Chi Eta Sigma honorary fraternity; he studied in the Graduate School of Columbia and Wisconsin Universities, 1925-26; in 1927 he wrote a book on "The Labor Movement in China" for which he was given a Ph. D. degree by Indiana University; in 1928 he travelled in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, and Japan studying labor problems; upon his return to China he wrote a series of articles published in several magazines and newspapers, and edited *The China*, a weekly magazine; he was concurrently a professor in the University of Communications and the National Labor University; the same year he was appointed a member of the negotiation commission on wharfage dues; in 1929 he was appointed secretary of the Nanking City Planning Commission, and a member of the Law Codification Committee, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor; at present he is chief of the labor welfare division, and concurrently chief of the Arbitration division, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and a member of workers' health committee of the Ministry of Health; he is revising his book on "Labor Movement in China" and will shortly publish a booklet on "The Financial Questions of China;" address: Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Nanking.

Dr. S. K. Sheldon Tso
祝世康字堯人



Ho Chien
何健字芸樵

Ho Chien, army officer; born at Liling, Hunan in 1887; was graduated from Paoting Military Academy; commander of 9th brigade, 1920; commander of 2nd division of Nationalist 8th army, 1926; commander of Nationalist 35th Army, 1927; chairman of commission for rehabilitation of western Hunan, 1927; associate director-general for the pacification of Hunan Province, 1928; commander reorganized 6th division, 4th group army and chairman, Hunan Provincial government since April, 1929; address: Hunan Provincial Government Headquarters, Changsha, Hunan.

Yang Chieh, military officer; born at Tali, Yunnan in 1889; was graduated from Tokyo Military College; chief of police, Chungking and commander of Yunnan 5th mixed brigade, 1913; adviser at the headquarters of Szechuen-Yunnan-Kweichow brigade, 1913; director of Military students in Japan, 1921; chief of staff, Kuominchun 3rd army, 1924; chief councilor of Nationalist 6th Army, 1926; commander of 18th army, 1927; principal of Central Military College, Nanking, 1928; chief councilor of first Group Army headquarters and director of department of Commander-in-chief's headquarters, as well as principal of College of Military Police, since December, 1928; author of several treatises on military tactics; address: College of Military Police, Nanking.

Yang Chieh
楊杰字耿先

IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 222)

organization of the Manufacturers' Bank of China, the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities and the newly-created Institute of Scientific Management. He emphasized the need of industrial leaders and scholars getting together and discussing their problems, and suggested a club along the lines of the Rotary Club the members of which could get together at dinners, luncheons or informal meetings and exchange views.

Chinese-American Aviation Contract Signed at Nanking

The new Chinese-American Aviation Corporation contract was signed on July 8 in the Assembly Hall of the Ministry of Communications at Nanking. Wang Peh-chun, Ministry Communications, and Wei I-fu, the vice-minister, signed the contract on behalf of the Chinese Government and Max Bollin, head of the Curtiss aviation interests in the Far East and Maxwell Hamilton, president of China Airways, Inc., U.S.A. signed for the American interests.

The company, which is capitalized for $30,000,000, will undertake the early establishment of three air mail and passenger lines covering the greater part of China Proper. The main cities to be linked will be Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking, Canton and Chengtu. Much depends upon the conclusion of civil war, but it is believed that by the end of the year most of the routes will be operating. Additional airplanes for the new airlines will be brought from America as soon as the State Council ratifies the contract.

Weather Observatory and Radio Station Planned at Hsishatao

Construction of a weather observatory equipped with radio will be started shortly by the Ministries of Navy and Communications at Hsishatao (Woody Island in Paracels) south of Hainan off the coast of Kwangtung. The project will cost $180,000 and the work will be carried out in accordance with plans formulated by the naval authorities as far back as 1925. The Ministry of Communications will be responsible for the construction maintenance of the radio equipment and the employment of experts to take charge of the weather station.

Construction Work is Under Way on New Nanking Hotel

Construction work is now well under way on the new $200,000 hotel on Chung San Road, Nanking, which is being built for overseas Chinese who have been abroad and have returned to the capital. The project is under the direction of the Central Political Party of the Kuomintang and funds for its construction were appropriated by a group of overseas Chinese. The architecture will be of Chinese palace style.

The building will be three stories high and built of reinforced concrete with stucco facing. The first floor will be given over to the lobby, entertainment and social rooms, library, assembly hall, writing and card rooms. The other two floors will be given over to 100 modern bedrooms. A central heating system with be installed. The project will cover 10 mow of land with gardens, recreation ground and motor car parking space.

June Building Permits for Shanghai Set Record

Permits for construction work in the International Settlement at Shanghai broke all records for 1930 when the total number of permits for June reached a peak of 1306. This was 231 more than May, which was the next highest month this year. The largest increase was shown in the construction of Chinese houses, 1042 permits being issued as compared with 858 in May. Foreign store construction was practically on a par with May, 41 being granted.

Announcement was made during the week that two new apartment houses were planned for Route de Grouchy in the French Concession. Each will be three stories high and each will necessitate the expenditure of Tls. 70,000. They will be built of reinforced concrete and faced with stucco.

Plans were also completed during the week for the new Italian Club which will be erected at the corner of Routes Boissezon and Maresca, French Concession, at a cost of approximately Tls. 100,000. The building will be only one story and will be of brick with stucco facing. It will be built on four mow of land and tennis courts and gardens will be built around the clubhouse.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Washington Conference

The Washington Conference and After, by Yamato Ichihashi: Stanford University Press, California.

As secretary to the late Viscount Kato, senior delegate to the Washington Conference, Dr. Ichihashi was in an admirable position too observe behind the scene the birth pains of negotiation and compromise which preceded the signing of the Washington Disarmament Pact. All of these observations he gives us in "The Washington Conference and After" with a scholarly command of English, and an authenticity attested to by reference footnotes on nearly every page.

Part I is an historical survey of the Five-Power Arms Conference and part II deals with the second phase of the disarmament parley, The Pacific and Far Eastern Conference. In each chapter the author has brought his material to date to indicate post-conference developments and in the concluding chapter he gives a critical estimate of the achievements of the conference from a retrospect of nearly eight years. V. K.

The Radio Amateur's Handbook

By A. Frederick Collins. Thos. Y. Crowell Company, New York.

The sixth edition of the *Handbook* is a new revised edition and has many changes and additions. It is a good elementary treatise on the subjects of radio-telegraphy, radio-telephony and contains some paragraphs on radio-vision.

While it cannot be considered in any as way a text-book, for it does not delve deeply into formulas or problems, it does cover the field for the beginner.

It contains many circuit diagrams, drawings and photographs of apparatus which may be of benefit to the lay man and to the amateur who is not so far along.

Tables of abbreviations, wire measurements, tube characteristics, etc., will prove handy to all those who are interested in the art. The Glossary is well gotten up and carefully edited.

There is also a complete copy of Article 37, Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters (United States) and the Radio Act (United States) of 1927.

Taken as a whole, the book nicely covers its purpose of supplying the beginner and the less experienced amateur with a preliminary guide to the fascinating study of the electro-magnetic wave. G. F. S.

How American Cities Are Run

American City Government and Administration, by Austin F. MacDonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1929. 737 pages. G$3.75.

Though the reviewer has not had the opportunity of witnessing municipal conditions in America, he is interested in this subject and has found pleasure in reading *American City Government and Administration* by Austin F. MacDonald.

As a text for a course on city government and administration, it is up-to-date and comprehensive. In style it is readable, compact and suited especially to the modern taste.

The volume is divided into two parts. Part 1 deals with the municipal government and politics. It consists of such topics as the outstanding problems of the city, the history and growth of the cities, the study of city-state relations, the structure of city government, the applied municipal politics and the theory of city government. Part 2 treats of the municipal administration. It covers a wider range of the city activities—municipal finance, planning and zoning, street and street lighting, police and fire systems, traffic problems, education and recreation, charities and corrections, housing and public health, regulations of public utilities and the test of efficient municipal administration.

The reader will find interest in the chapter on the theory of city government. There are constructive suggestions as to how to put the theories into practice. Mr. MacDonald says "The keynote of the new theory may be summed up into three words—concentration, simplicity, confidence." He concludes the chapter with the statement: "After all, theories are only the tools with which men work.... Good government must have capable officials to practice theories." To be brief. a good government is not merely a government of principles, or a government of organization, but also a government of men of high calibre.

In the chapter on the relations of city and state, Mr. MacDonald presents a new view and throws more light on the nature of the municipality by quoting a case in Florida. He remarks: "It requires very little stretching of this doctrine to say, therefore, no municipal function is governmental; a city is not a political sub-division of the state, not a government, but merely a business, commercial proprietary management of local public interest." The author draws the conclusion and says: This broad doctrine is applied only to commission and manager cities in Florida, and is not the law in any other state; but the day may come when it *will* be the law in every state. The social and economic aspect of city structure is more stressed upon than the idea of political corporation.

In discussing city administration, the usual tendency of a text-book is to give a technical treatment. In this text the author diverges from the ordinary course. It might be called a non-technical study of a technical subject. At the beginning and end of almost every section and chapter the reader is confronted with many practical and inviting problems. Furthermore, the author points out the concrete measures towards the success of the municipal administration.

After reading through the text, the reader notices the presence of the connective link of the main thought in three words—concentration, simplicity, confidence. It is to be regretted that the author did not develop this trend of thought more thoroughly: for surely, the ingredient of political morality is of equal importance with or even more important than the other needs he states. People have bosses but welcome political leaders. Public servants are expected to devote their lives to the weal of the public. Bribery and corruption should be eliminated altogether from public business. The political impulse and habit should be initiated and cultivated from public spirit and self-sacrifice.

Chinese municipal government and administration is in its infancy. Many of the municipal problems of the West are problems such as have not yet appeared in Chinese municipal government and administration. Nevertheless, this text, which is the result of extensive and intensive research, will serve the needs of any student of government as well as the needs of the student who is specializing in it. It will be found of value to Chinese and other readers either as a text for the comparative study of city government and administration or as a reference book in the field of political science. Y. H. K.

Raw Materials of Industry

Raw Materials of Industrialism, by Hugh B. Killough, Ph. D., Brown University, and Lucy W. Killough, Ph. D., Wellesley College. 428 pages. 55 tables and 33 graphs. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.

Without going exhaustively into the study of any one of the important necessities of the machine age, the authors give a clear and interesting survey of each of them. They take up in order the food supply, the textile fibers, forest products, the metals, and fuels and show how the greatly increased demand due to the industrial revolution has been met by new sources of supply from all parts of the world For each product there is a consideration of the distribution of resources, story of development, present and possible future uses, and its place in international trade.

In the chapter on rubber, one reads of the early raincoats being stiff as boards or melting away in the summer heat. This was before Goodyear's invention of the vulcanization process which made possible the countless ways in which rubber can now be used. Brazil's export of rubber before Goodyear's invention amounted to some 30 tons a year. By 1900 exports had risen to 54,000 tons, and the demand was great enough to cause a constant rise in price. Then came simultaneously the growth in automobile production and the development of plantation rubber in the Middle East so that by 1926 world production exceeded 600,000 tons. The discussion of the Stephenson plan of restriction is illuminated by the chart of rubber prices since 1855.

Other especially interesting chapters are those on silk and rayon, petroleum, and water power.

The tables of statistics are well chosen to bring out the points the authors are trying to establish. They are not so long that the reader will be tempted to omit them. The graphs are informative and easily understood.

In the latter part of the book are discussions of the political questions involved in the penetration of backward regions in the quest for raw materials and in the possibilities of price-fixing by governments which control a large part of any essential commodity. These problems make the study of interest to the student of international relationships as well as to one interested in economics or business geography. The tone of the book is optimistic. Plentiful expansion of production in all essential lines is possible. There is needed, however, an unfettered commerce and the possibility of a specialized development of each region according to its resources and the character of its people.

J. R. NORTON

Recent Pamphlets Received

The National City Bank of New York has issued a 242 page brochure entitled "Foreign Dollar Loans", which describes various loans which have been made in various foreign countries. The brochure calls attention to the fact that income from securities described therein is exempt from U. S. income tax when received by those who are neither citizens of nor resident in the United States.

"Sutra Spoken by the Sixth Patriarch, Wei Lang, on the High Seat of the Law" (Message from the East) is the title of a 76-page brochure published by the Yu Ching Press, Shanghai, which specializes in Buddhist literature. The brochure contains an introduction by Dih Ping-tsze, who expresses the hope that the Western World may gain much profit from a perusal of the "Good Law."

Registration of Companies Placed on Reciprocity Basis

A telegram from Nanking, July 8, says with regard to the registration of foreign companies in China that the State Council, in accordance with a resolution of the Central Political Council, has issued identic orders to the Executive and Legislative Yuan instructing that, unless otherwise provided for by laws or ordinances, registration of foreign companies in China shall henceforth be granted strictly in accordance with the principle of reciprocity. In other words, registration shall be granted only to companies of such foreign nationalities whose Governments also permit Chinese companies of a like nature to be registered.

The resolution of the Central Political Council was adopted in pursuance of a recommendation from Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, pointing out that while some restriction is thus imposed upon the registration of companies of certain foreign nationalities, such limitations are not only expedient but equitable. A recent decision at the District Court was that a foreign company can not bring suit unless it has been registered with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Soviet-Socony Competition

A recent telegran from Tokyo states that the Soviet Government is showing every possible activity in an attempt to consolidate the market in North Manchuria for oil products. A recent announcement made by the Soviet oil authorites was to lower the market quotations of Soviet oil to the level at which the Stand-Oil Company is selling its oil in India. The Soviet Government is said to be endeavoring to improve its oil enterprises by introducing the most advanced types of oil producing equipment.

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March	26	1927	,,	40	,,	4
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53-278

GETTING REWARDS FOR GETTING SHOT

(Continued from page 210)

The wounded general gets his money in a red envelope; the colonel in a yellow one, the captain, in blue; the private, in white; and the merely sick soldier or officer, in grey. When I was handed a red envelope (unfortunately empty!) I saw the whole process carried through in quick time. I am convinced that nobody could beat such a marvellous arrangement.

Workers of Colonel Huang's staff (recruited from college students) visit the hospitals almost daily, handing out cash—all new bills, preferred by the peasant soldiers. Each man signs a receipt for his money, or, if he cannot write, stamps his right thumb print on a slip of paper. Provision is made for men whose right thumb happens to be missing; they are permitted to use their left. Various other checks and tabulations act as safeguards.

Paid With New Bills

Naturally most of the money goes to the privates. In a bunch of 1,000 rewards made ready for distribution, I got the impression of a nearly white sea of envelope faces. But I counted 36 blues, made out for lieutenants and captains, and there were seven or eight envelopes of a yellow hue—destined for colonels Of the red envelopes—for generals—there were none. I was told that many of the men never break their large denomination bills—fives and tens are mostly used. Rewards are kept, with the envelopes, treasured as personal gifts from the president.

The last idea is conveyed to the wounded man by the fact that each container carries a letter from the presidens, printed on the front of the flap. Its text is somewhat at follows:

"Fellow comrade:—Greetings to you, and honor and respect for your valorous conduct. I am to understand that you have sustained injuries, while offering your life in defense of the People's revolution. I wish it were possible for me personally to con gratulate you upon your loyalty toyour party and government, but since this cannot be done, I am happy to give you the inclosed money as an indication of the appreciation of your people for what you have done. Indeed, it is small remuneration for so great a service. But where men fight for a worthy cause, money is a secondary consideration. May you quickly recover and be back again with us at the front, helping to exterminate the bandit rebels and militarists who are trying to defeat the revolution. Long live the People's army; long live the success of the revolution; long live the Kuo Min Tang! (Signed) Chiang Kai-shek."

Colonel Huang, although he did not mention it himself, also conceived the idea of having the president address this personal message with each recompense. Obviously the culture of mail-order literature with which the officer must have come in contact in America, has been not without effect.

Besides the "president's reward", wounded men often receive certain amounts from their divisional commanders. Such sums are drawn from further allowances made by the government, or sometimes from private funds collected from cities and towns in which the soldiers have been recruited.

To the westerner this custom of pecuniary compensations may seem somewhat unethical. We are wont to think of valor and kindred qualities in terms of glory and honor—virtues which cannot be estimated in mere money. But war in China has always been on a more professional standard; from the coolie hot-water carrier up, heroism is regarded as a thing worthy of more than mere senatorial verbiage and bronze medals. Talk is cheap, but when a man backs up his praises with poetry that has a metallic clink, his sincerity is not to be doubted. Materialistic, perhaps, but after all exceedingly sound logic. A worthless medal will buy no rice, no vegetables; a good dollar will. One symathizes with the soldier who prefers to fight for the government and party that "say it with cash."

Kweiteh, Honan, July 4, 1930.

Successful "Japanizing" of Soviet Railway Technique

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that Soviet railway authorities have been very successful during the past year in "Japanizing" the Soviet railway technique. Since the employment of Japanese engineers in the Soviet railway administration as advisers, the time required for railway locomotive repairs are stated to have been remarkably lessened. Whereas repairs used to take 38 to 40 days before the employment of the Japanese engineers, the period is now reduced to 26 days. The productive value of the locomotives has thus been greatly increased.

Dispute Over Water Supply Beyond Shanghai Settlement Limits

Another dispute has arisen in the North Szechuen Road Extension of Shanghai regarding the matter of jurisdiction. The Cathay Land Company, which is registered in the British Consulate, owns more than a hundred Chinese houses beyond the Settlement limits, but which, because they are registered in a foreign consulate, escape the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities—although the actual ownership of the property is Chinese. By an agreement between the Shanghai Waterworks and the Foreign Municipal Council, properties situated such as is the above can secure a supply of water from the former if they agree to pay the foreign Municipal taxes. The Cathay Land Company had made arrangements to secure water from the Shanghai Waterworks and had the pipes laid. The Chinese authorities of Chapei, to show their resentment of this intrusion into a field which they consider a proper sphere of action for their Chapei Waterworks, promptly cut the pipes and insist that they have a right to do so, as the property in question is under Chinese jurisdiction. In the meantime the tenants are drawing water from a public supply; and the Cathay Land Company, the Shanghai Waterworks, the British Consulate and the Chapei authorities are arguing out the matter.

British Parents Dispute Custody of Child Who Is an American Citizen

A unique divorce action in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, at the beginning of the week, revealed the fact that the parties to the dispute are British subjects, but that their five-year-old son is an American citizen. David Toeg, a Shanghai exchange broker, was sued by his wife, Mrs. Cecile Laval Arnoux Toeg, for a dissolution of marriage. It was brought out during the proceedings that their son was born in the United States and is registered at the American Consulate. Counsel for the petitioner also stated that she had secured a divorce in Nevada. Asked by Judge King why, if the wife had already secured a divorce, she should bring another action, her counsel stated that the real points in dispute were the matter of alimony and particularly the custody of the child. Judge King reserved judgment, saying among other things that he did not see how he could make an order which would involve the custody of an American citizen.

National Quarantine Service Revises Regulations

The National Quarantine Service has opened headquarters for the Port of Shanghai in the Customs Building, Dr. Wu Lien-teh being the director in charge. One of the first things the new Quarantine Service did on taking over at Shanghai was to revise the Quarantine Regulations, which have been printed in an Engish translation. Copies are for sale at one dollar Chinese currency at the office of the Quarantine service or at Kelly and Walsh.

Detailed instructions are given in the Regulations as to preventive measures. Among the measures used to prevent cholera are that the crew and passengers of cholera-infected ships are to be landed and kept under observation for a period not exceeding five days, bedding and wearing apparel are to be disinfected, and parts of the vessel which are considered to be infected are to be disinfected. The regulations also deal with other infectious and contagious diseases.

Hundreds Killed by Earthquake in Yunnan

News was received during the week that several hundred persons were killed and a number of villages completely demolished in the district of Chaolai, Yunnan Province, the latter part of June when a violent earthquake shook the region. The quake occurred during the night, and many people who were asleep at the time were unable to get out of their homes, which collapsed on top of them. Whole families were killed, children separated from parents, husbands from wives, brothers from sisters. Wild panic struck the inhabitants as they tried to escape the falling buildings and get to a place of safety. Not only did houses collapse, but hills were levelled from the force of the shock, whole fields of crops were destroyed and villages completely demolished. The entire district of Chaolai was affected as well as neighboring villages within 60 li. This city is one of the most prosperous cities in eastern Yunnan.

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It's Gone To The Dogs. Too Much Smuggling.
William Peel: Governor of Hongkong
How Is The Opium Business In Hongkong?
Cecil clementi, Governor of Singapore
China truth art dept.

This cartoon, which appeared in *China Truth*, a bi-lingual Chinese owned publication at Canton, refers to the officially supported opium monopolies in the Hongkong and Singapore British Colonies.

Viceroy of India Makes Statement

Little news has come out of India during the week.

A dispatch from Yeotal, Berar, July 6, stated that eight thousand volunteers, forming the first batch of the Forest Law breakers had left for Pusad, in the district of Basim, to be in readiness to launch a satyagraha (passive resistance) campaign on July 10. The expedition was fully equipped from axes to ambulance corps and bandages, and had a qualified doctor in attendance.

A dispatch from Poona the same date stated that a large procession, proceeding to the Yeruada prison to pay homage to Gandhi, was held up at the Bund Gardens. The people who took part in the procession then squatted on the road until early morning and refused to disperse. They stoned the police as well as a military officer who was passing by in a motor car. Several of the former were injured. The police finally made a charge and scattered the crowd, several of whom were injured.

More Than Three Thousand in Prison

In reply to quetions in the House of Commons July 3, the Secretary of State for India, William Wedgwood Benn, stated that persons in India convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement since March 1 and still serving sentences numbered 3,302 on May 31.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, made an address before both Houses of the Legislature July 9, in which he emphasized that last year's authorized declaration that Dominion Status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth still stood. He described the Simon Report as a weighty and constructive contribution to a most difficult problem but it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of the British Government after the round table conference or of Parliament itself. He stressed the intention of the Government to continue to combat the "dangerously subversive" civil disobedience movement and made a moving appeal "rather as a friend than as the Viceroy" for a spirit of mutual trust to remove the mountains which lately had been hemming them round. He declared that two roads lay open, one leading to turmoil, disunity, disappointment and shattered hopes and the other to India as the proud partner in a free commonwealth of nations. "India to-day has to make the choice," he declared, "and I pray God that she may be moved to choose aright." He added that the situation on the North-West Frontier was improving rapidly and furthermore that the friction between Nepal and Tibet had been removed in consequence of the Indian Government's despatch of a friendly mission to Lhassa.

The Brutality of the Police

Under the ironical heading "Exemplary Behavior of the Police," a writer in the June 27 issue of *Young India*, published at Ahmedabad, makes the following observations on conditions as he found them at Bulsar at the beginning of June:

"Literally I felt my skin to creep and my hair to stand on end as I saw those brave men, who, but a few hours previously, had gone forth absolutely unarmed, vowed to non-violence, now lying here before me battered and beaten from head to foot. Here was a young man with his shoulders and buttocks so beaten that he could not lie on his back, yet his arms and sides were so damaged as well, that he did not know how to turn for rest. There was another gasping for breath with his chest badly battered; and nearby was a tall, strong, Mussulman lying utterly helpless. Everyone to whom I talked gave the same description of fiendish beating, torturing, thrusting and dragging, and one and all spoke with burning horror of the foul abuse and unspeakable blasphemy which the police and their Indian and English superiors had poured upon them. So this is some of the exemplary behaviour of the police, of which the English lord and gentlemen are so proud! Do they not know what is going on? No, that surely cannot be, for such high-placed English officials as the Commissioner N. D. and the Collector of Surat have been all along on the field of action. What, then, has become of English honor, English justice?"

Among the incidents at Bombay recently when the police charged the mobs, was the driving from the street, then from the balcony, of Roswell Russell, of the Baltimore *Post*. Russell after complaining to Consul Beech, wired a complaint to the authorities at Poona, stating that the firm of Whiteway and Laidlaw had complained to the Police because he wore an American suit with a Baltimore label resembling the Khaddar, which was thought to indicate sympathy with the Indian movement.

"Indians Have Been Treated Like Dogs"

When Katar Singh, an Indian, was brought before the British Police Court in Shanghai July 9 on a charge of distributing seditious matter at the corner of Paoshan and North Szechuen roads July 3, he said: "The police are not doing justice to the Indians. Indians could not expect justice. All the witnesses who gave evidence in court were policemen. They could say anything they liked. I am the only man concerned in the case and there was no accomplice. The police dragged me from Chinese territory. Indians have been treated like dogs. We have no hope of justice."

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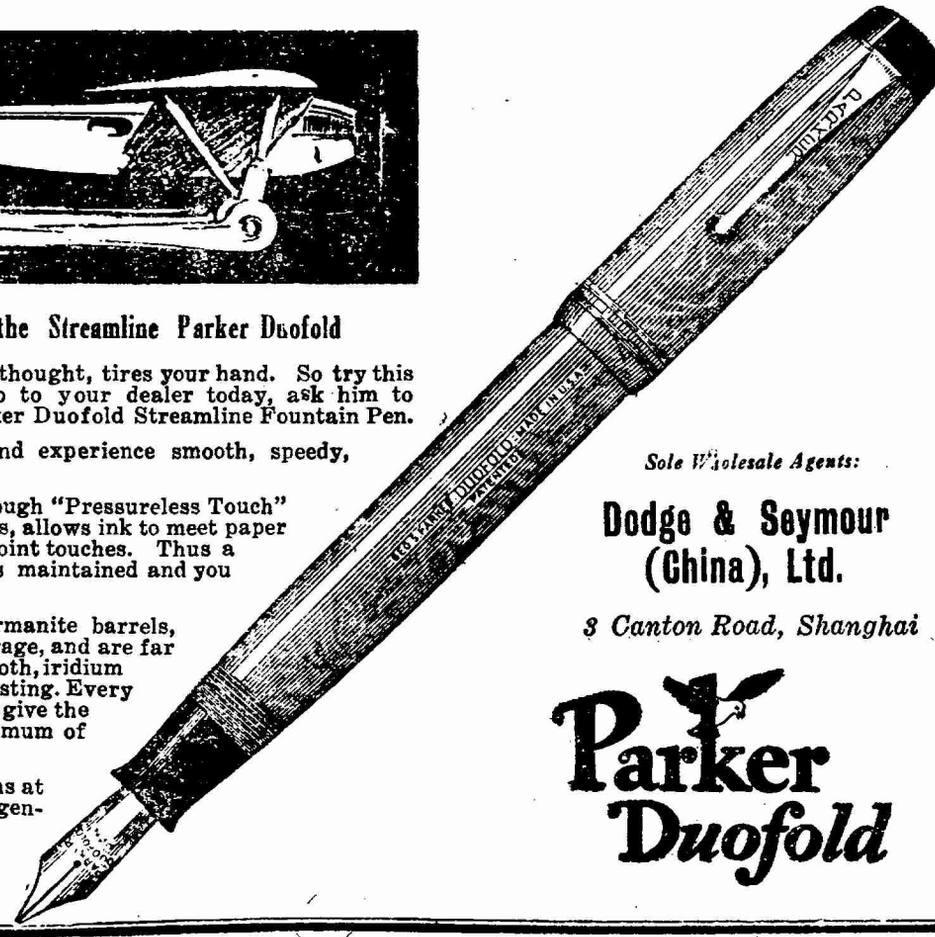

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Nanking Proposes to Arrest Chinese Gamblers at Dog Races

Owing to renewed representations from influential quarters regarding the impoverishment of large sections of the Chinese population in Shanghai due to incessant gambling at greyhound races and other resorts, the government is considering the possibility of utilizing the legitimate powers provided under the new Special District Court procedure to arrest and prosecute Chinese who indulge in gambling contrary to law, states the *Kuo Min* news agency.

Attempts made last year by the Chinese authorities to secure the suppression of gambling at the dog races through consular and municipal channels having failed, it is now planned to ignore these bodies and deal directly with the Chinese who gamble or operate the gambing establishments at the dog races.

It is felt in responsible circles that something must be done to curb this gambling evil which, according to investigations, is seriously affecting Chinese economic life in Shanghai, especially during the present period of acute industrial and trade depression, the message concludes.

Japan Dissatisfied with Pribiloff Seal Restrictions

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that negotiations will be resumed in the near future for the revision of the Quadruple Fur-seals Pact, by America, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and Japan. The present Fur-seal Pact was concluded many years ago on the assumption that the fur-seals living in the Pribiloff Islands (American territory) would retain their identity and not mix with the herds on other islands. The Japanese claim that this theory has been disproved by the fact that some of the Pribiloff fur-seals have been found off Muroran, Hokkaido, and in order to gain more evidence on this point, the Japanese authorities have instructed the general northern pelagic fishermen to give specific details whenever they find foreign fur-seals in the neighborhood of the Fur-seal Islands of Japan.

Nanking Rules That Press Messages Must be Censored

All news dispatches out of China hereafter must be censored by the Nanking Government, states a circular mailed on July 3 to foreign correspondents residing in Shanghai. The new ruling, drafted by the Central Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, goes into effect immediately and applies not only to foreigners but also to Chinese who are engaged in covering the war for vernacular publications.

The circular reads: 1.—For the duration of the present war, all news dispatches written by both Chinese and foreign correspondents will be censored. 2.—Telegrams or long distance telephone messages must be dispatched by the correspondent himself at the offices of the telegraph or telephone company. No through lines will be permitted. 3.—Communications in code sent from the front must first be presented to the censors and translated for their perusal and signature of approval. 4.—When deemed necessary foreign correspondents will be required to dispatch all communications in Chinese characters.

"The Chinese Nation"

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

We beg to call your attention to the fact that in an editorial appearing in the *Review* June 28 you made the statement that *The Chinese Nation* is "a new magazine in the English language recently started in Shanghai by Chinese interests closely affiliated with the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang". We wish to say that the *Chinese Nation* is published by the *Chinese Nation Publishing Company*, a private concern which is endeavoring to make known to the world the Chinese point of view concerning the problems of China through the medium of the Chinese Nation.

THE CHINESE NATION.

Shanghai, July 8, 1930.

THE CHINA TIMES

is the only Chinese Daily Newspaper that has a definite Editorial Policy—that of advocating goodwill, justice, and peace; noted for its most educational and constructive comments and criticisms on the important topics of the day; unequaled for its modern and scientific method of news presentation; always taking lead among the contemporaries; unrivaled in printing on account of its very latest printing press; with these has come an ever increasing popularity and circulation which gives the paper an enviable position as an effective advertising medium.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, July 3—Discussions start in Rome between the Chinese and Persian Ministers for the conclusion of a Sino-Persian Treaty.—Ministry of Communications decides to adopt international system of fixing postal tariff on air mails at a uniform rate.—Hulutao harbor construction works inaugurated at impressive ceremony, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang attending.—China Native Products Promotion Association urges all Chinese to refrain from wearing foreign clothing and wear long gown and jacket of Chinese materials.

Friday, July 4—A Moscow dispatch states that Liu Tso-ying, a member of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference, was arrested by Soviet police and later released.—Central Executive Committee dismisses the entire administrative body of the Anhwei Provincial Party Headquarters.—Northeastern Naval squadron holds maneuvers off Hulutao, directed by Admiral Shen Hung-lieh and witnessed by Chang Hsueh-liang.—Preparations completed for a drive against the Shansi rebels on the Tsin-Pu Railway.

Saturday, July 5—Nanking authorities take precautions against inundations along the river front by the Yangtsze due to the rise of the river.—Belgian Senate approves Sino-Belgian agreement for the rendition of the Tientsin Belgian Concession.—Fighting in the neighborhood of Kaifeng assumes serious aspect.—Ministry of Education issues an order requiring all private universites to be registered with the Government.—Kenneth Cantlie, son of the late Sir James Cantlie, teacher and friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, appointed consulting expert for equipment standardization in the Ministry of Railways.

Sunday, July 6—Kiangsu and Chekiang silk merchants petition State Council to establish a Government factory for the manufacture of artificial silk.—The Executive Yuan approves a scheme of the Sinkiang Provincial Government for the construction of a motor highway between Tihwa, the capital, and Hami.—August 15 fixed for the convocation of the national conference for the abolition of likin.—Municipal Reconstruction Committee of Greater Shanghai considers plans for the establishment of a public park and recreation grounds in the central administrative district.

Monday, July 7—Dr. C. T. Wang states that the abnormal practice of the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps speaking on behalf of the entire foreign diplomatic body cannot be countenanced by the Government.—The Kwangtung Provincial Government announces plans for the construction of a provincial athletic field at Canton.—The Metropolitan police of Nanking issue an order that no officer shall molest peaceful citizens.

Tuesday, July 8.—The Nanking municipality announces that 50 more free schools will be opened in the city next fall.—The Ministry of Justice announces plans for a new mortuary for the Special District Court at Shanghai.—The State Council orders the abolition of the National Finance Committee.—A plot of the Kuominchun to invade northern Hupeh by way of southern Shensi is nipped in the bud.—A military conference summoned by the Minister of War to devise measures for the rehabilitation of Hunan.

Wednesday, July 9.—The newly-concluded Sino-French Treaty of Commerce regarding Annam made public.—The Grand Canal near Tsingkiangpu has risen over 40 feet and is threatening to overflow.—The Government military headquarters deny the *North-Chily Daily News* report that the Government armies have suffered reverses on the Lung-Hai front and that German advisers to the Government have resigned.

Manchurian Merchants Favor the Gold Standard

A *Rengo* dispatch from Harbin says that a recommendation has been made by the joint Commission of Chambers of Commerce of Mukden, Kirin and Harbin to the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces that the gold standard system should be adopted in Manchuria in order to relieve the financial difficulties of that region. The authorities are stated to be in favor of the adoption of the gold standard system. However no complete plan therefor has so far been drawn up.

Chinese Telephone Subscribers Declare They Will Boycott I. T. & T.

Chinese agitation against the sale of the Shangha Mutual Telephone Company to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company continued during the week. The strongest agitation came from a group calling itself the Union of Telephone Subscribers, which issued a manifesto on July 8 threatening the I. T. and T. with non-cooperation and boycott if the company attempted to take over the Municipal franchises from the International Settlement and French Concession without first getting the permission of the Nanking Government.

The manifesto declares that the foreign settlements have been leased only temporarily to foreigners and are legally under the control and disposition of the Chinese Government. "Without that (the approval of the Chinese Government), the manifesto declares, "the franchise granted to your firm will not be valid since the present system of operating the affairs of the settlements will be abolished in the near future..... The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. operates not only the International Settlement service but provides residents along the so-called extension roads with communication facilities. In this connection the Chinese Government may act freely and your firm's business no doubt will be affected.

A duplicate of the manifesto has been forwarded to the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson, requesting him to notify the I.T. and T. that they should reconsider their plans to purchase the Telephone Company.

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency report from Nanking on July 9, Chwang Chi-huan, director of the telephone and telegraph department in the Ministry of Communications, on his return to Nanking from Shanghai, stated that the Government would never recognize the validity of any franchise granted to the I.T. and T. by the International Settlement and French Concession authorities. He also stated that the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Affairs were taking appropriate steps for the enforcement of the Government's policy.

"Although we are Chinese subscribers, we do not object to investments being made in China by foreigners. But we do declare that those who wish to maintain their commercial relations with us must respect our sovereign rights. To those who disregard these rights, we can only say thati we will not cooperate," the manifesto concludes.

Northern Spies Attempt to Wreck Nanking-Shanghai Express

Northern spies extended their activities into Shanghai and Nanking territory on the night of July 4-5 when they bombed the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad about 10 li from Changchow. Several lengths of track were destroyed, and the express, scheduled to reach Shanghai at 7 a.m. July 5, was held up for five hours while workmen, rushed from Chang-chow, made temporary repairs. The train had miraculously escaped being wrecked.

Peasants living not rar from where the track was bombed, heard the explosion and investigated. They walked to Changchow and reported the matter. In the meantime, the night express rapidly was nearing the station.

The train-master at Changchow immediately dispatched a small section car to the bombed area and then sent workmen on ahead to flag the train. The express was stopped less than one li from the wrecked track.

Guards were thrown around the district and it is understood that soldiers have been ordered out to search for the rebel spies.

Forty Lose Lives During Typhoon

Approximately 40 persons lost their lives during the typhoon which swept over Woosung, paralyzing local shipping on July 3 and 4 and destroying communications in the Paoshan and Woosung District. Eleven persons were drowned just outside Woosung harbor on July 3 when a heavily loaded junk, trying to find refuge ashore, capsized and sank.

Nine Chinese seamen were drowned when another junk, loaded with beans, was sunk several miles outside the harbor while 20 or more persons are reported to have been killed in villages situated in Paoshan and Woosung Districts. The liner *President Cleveland*, entering port from Manila, struck the No. 11 buoy opposite the Wayside Wharf at which it was scheduled to tie up.

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VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGER

53-283

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 10, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	137	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99¼	6.05
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	79	8.50
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105	4.72
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	92	7.43
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	97¼	7.73
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	Mutilated	
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	83¼	7.40
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	7.12
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104⅜	6.15
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	78	8.09
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	85	7.25
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92½	6.07
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	100	6.50
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	Mutilated	
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	72	8.62
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	91¼	6.86
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96¼	6.36
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	49⅞	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	103⅝	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	81¼	7.39
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	21¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	35½	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	42¾	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	41	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	75	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	37⅞	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	50¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	157¼	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	45	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	27	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	75½	8.86
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	89¼	6.86
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	89¼	6.82

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	59	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	57¼	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	38	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	50	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	69½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	26	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Customs Situation in North China Becomes Normal

According to reports in the Tientsin papers the Customs there is now functioning normally. The *North China Star* of July 5 stated that "a remarkable record was set up on Thursday (July 3) when the collections during 24 hours reached a quarter of a million dollars." In an interview, Lenox Simpson, the Commissioner, said that since taking over the Customs on June 21 over a million dollars had been collected, adding, "and Shanghai thought they could shut us out!" New innovations, including the American card system of references, are being used for speeding things up, the Commissioner said.

A Peiping dispatch on July 4 stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had consented to the Customs at Chingwantao being placed under Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang. Gen. Yen wired his representative in Mukden that as long as the funds did not go to Nanking he had no objections to them being collected by Manchuria.

The *North China Star* quotes Mr. Simpson on the alleged report that Col. F. Hayley Bell, the former Commissioner, had suggested that the former evacuation order be rescinded and the old staff be allowed to go back to work. Mr. Simpson stated that the matter was out of his hands and that it would have to go to the highest authorities for consideration. He said that many of the men employed now were old Customs men who had been brought a long distance to take up their appointments and that he intended to protect their interests.

The following are some of the latest appointments made by Mr. Simpson: A. H. Hueller and K. Laverentz, assistants in the Appraising Department; Nakota, first class tidewaiter; Chiang Hui, acting assistant examiner; G. High, acting inspector of examiners; A. Fenus, chief examiner "A;" C. B. Cooper, examiner "A;" W. S. Graham, assistant in the general office; J. Thomas, third class tidewaiter; Mr. Mouland, in charge of the appraising department; H. E. Bland, in charge of the piece goods desk; and Miss Frances M. Stubbe, stenographer in the secretary's office.

The Shanghai Chinese newspapers printed a dispatch on July 9 to the effect that the Senior Consul, Edwin S. Cunningham recently handed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai an official dispatch from the Dutch Minister in Peiping, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, relating to the closing of the Tientsin Customs. The dispatch was sent to Nanking but was returned with the statement that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs believed there was a mistake in transmitting as it could not be understood why the Dutch Minister entrusted the dispatch to the American Consul-General in Shanghai for transmission. The Ministry was not, therefore, in a position to receive the dispatch and its Shanghai office was ordered to return it to the American Consul-General.

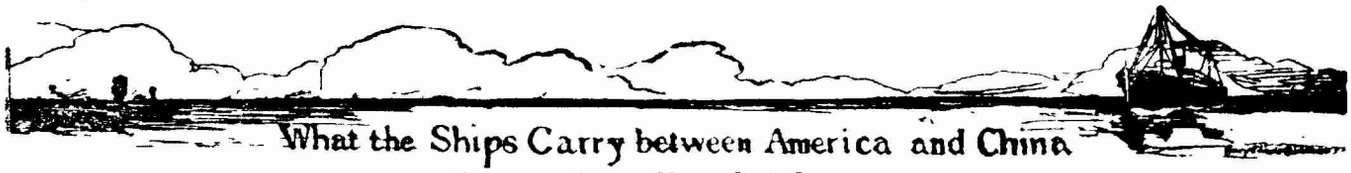
Newspaper Correspondents Return from Honan Front

A party of American, British and Japanese newspaper correspondents which went to Honan province last week for the purpose of observing conditions, returned to Shanghai last Sunday evening, having spent six days on the trip which included Nanking, Pengpu, Hsuchowfu, Kweiteh and Liuho. While the party was at Liuho the correspondents interviewed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the war situation. The correspondents included, Victor Keene, New York *Herald-Tribune;* S. S. Moosa, *Reuters;* Edgar Snow, *Consolidated Press;* Randall Gould, *United Press;* J. B. Powell, *Chicago Tribune,* Mr. Kobayashi, *Nippon Dempo;* Mr. Sasaki, *Rengo Shimbun;* Mr. Tsuji, *Osaka Mainichi;* Mr. Kuroda, *Jiji Shimbun.* The party also included Lieut. Wm. Scheyer, U. S. Marine Intelligence officer; Col. J. L. Huang, Generalissimo's Headquarters; Capt. Y. L. Hsu, General Staff; P. C. Hsueh, Ministry of Railways; F. K. Wang and C. A. Pao of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese Merchants Smuggle Gold to Japan Via Manchuria

A Tokyo dispatch says the Bank of Japan has purchased gold specie since January 11, when the gold embargo was lifted, to an estimated value of Yen.24,000,000. Of the above sum, Yen 15,000,000 was purchased from the Government, and the remainder came from the money markets.

It is said that Yen 4,000,000 of the gold which went into the coffers of the Bank of Japan during the past two months was smuggled into Japan from China.



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESIDENT TAFT, May 16.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Asparagus	Pls.	29
Coffee	,,	2
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	48
Hams	,,	1
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Milk, Powder	,,	15
Paper, Common Printing	,,	463
Paperboard	,,	588
Oranges, Fresh	,,	47
Soda, Silicate of	,,	300
Yeast	,,	11
Chocolate	Lb	1,402
Bedsteads, Brass	Pcs.	20
Bedsteads, Iron	,,	143
Enamelledware, other kinds	,,	37
Lemons, Fresh	,,	12,495
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	2
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	350
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	763
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	7,344
Machinery	GUnits	69,727
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	357,436

NORDANGER, May 19.
(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Margarine	Pls.	17
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	344,035

BELFAST MARU, May 20.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Scrap, Old	Pls.	678
Acid, Boracic	,,	83
Bleaching Powder	,,	97
Carbon Black	,,	308
Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 246	865
Ink, Printing	,,	60
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,679
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Timber:		
Ordinary, Rough Hewn:		
Softwood	Sup. ft.	203,367
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	540,623
Ordinary, Manufactured:		
Softwood, Merchantable, on net measure	,,	390,910

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, May 20.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	36
For Motor-trucks	,,	10
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-trucks	,,	330
Motor-cars	,,	3
Lemons, Fresh	,,	10,500
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Rods	Pls.	3
Apples, Fresh	,,	456
Coffee	,,	2
Hams	,,	7
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Oranges, Fresh	,,	3
Paper, Printing	,,	1,585
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,288
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Snp. ft	99,814
Flooring, Merchantable	,,	130,821
Automobiles, Parts of	GUnits	1,289

TAIYANG, May 22.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 61	Pls. 200.44
Dairen, etc.	Bls. 57	,, 185.47
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	54
Tea, Scented, Foochow	,,	7
Brassware	,,	12
Bristles, Assorted	,,	250
Chinaware, Fine	,,	17
Egg Albumen, Drled	,,	459
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	332
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	750
Feathers, Goose	,,	80
Horsehair	,,	52
Hides, Cow	,,	71
Oil, Tea	,,	299
Oil, Wood	,,	11,034
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	3,575
Skins, Doe,	,,	Pcs. 1,332
Skins, Badger,	,,	,, 910
Skins, Civet Cat	,, ,,	,, 884
Skins, Wild	,, ,,	,, 1,600
Skins, Sheep,	,,	,, 1,190

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 1,554,710 — July 9.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	July 7	July 8
37⅜	20	Adams Express	24	24
184½	86	American Can	114	115¾
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	60⅝	62
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	49⅞	49⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	60	60⅛
310¼	193¾	American Tel. & Tel.	205⅛	205¼
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	232¾	230½
199	50	American Water Works	81½	82¼
140	67¼	Anaconda Copper	49	49⅜
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	35⅛	35¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	101	101⅛
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	78¼	78¾
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	27	26¼
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	14	15½
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	186¾	186¾
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	56½	56¼
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	98	98½
135	26	Chrysler	26⅝	27½
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	Mutl.	25⅞
63⅝	60	Colgate Palmolive Peet	51¼	Mutl.
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	60⅞	60⅞
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	16⅜	15⅞
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	22⅛	22⅛
26¾	10⅛	Commonwealth Southern	13¾	13½
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	3⅝	3¾
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	103	104½
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	19⅝	19¼
126⅜	70	Corn Products	89	91½
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	7¼	7
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	97⅛	97⅝
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	189¾	192½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	74	75¼
93½	41½	Eire Railway	39⅛	40
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	39½	39⅞
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	65½	66¼
81¾	35	General Food	54	54
91¾	33¼	General Motors	38¼	40⅝
126½	70	General Railway Signal	Mutl.	Mutl.
72	31½	Gold Dust	37½	38¾
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	25	25
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	56⅛	57
102⅞	46¼	Granby	21½	Mutl.
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	77	76
143⅞	45	Hershey Chocolate	86½	88
102¾	48	International Cement	61½	60¾
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	5⅞	5¾
142	65	International Harvester	80¼	80⅞
72¾	25	International Nickel	23⅛	23⅛
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Mutl.	Mutl.
14¾	5	International Products	5⅝	Mutl.
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	43½	43
242¾	90	Johns Manville	76¼	73¼
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	38	38⅛
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	28	27⅞
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	24¾	24⅞
114⅜	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	89½	89
84½	32	Lowes: Inc	62¾	64⅝
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	24⅞	24⅜
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	50¼	51
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	60	59½
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	33⅜	33⅛
62⅞	23¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	16¼	16⅛
256½	160	New York Central	156½	157¼
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	72	Mutl.
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	76½	76
32¼	13	Packard Motor Car	13	13
77¼	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	55½	55⅝
110	72⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	73¾	75⅝
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	11⅛	11⅛
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	31¾	32
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	90	91½
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	33⅞	34¾
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49¼	49¾
181	80	Sears Roebuck	62½	63⅜
31¾	19	Shell Union	18⅞	18¾
188	43¾	Simmons Company	21½	21½
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	56	55½
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	114	114¾
243¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	87	87
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	64⅝	64⅝
48⅛	31¼	Standard Oil of New York	31½	31⅜
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	50¾	50½
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	52⅜	52⅛
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	56⅝	56
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	28⅝	28¼
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	66	66
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	206	208¾
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	49⅜	50⅛
47⅞	8½	United Corporation	30½	30⅞
59⅝	22	United Gas Improvement	34½	34⅝
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	4½
65	15	U. S. Rubber	21	21⅛
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	154½	156½
124½	37½	Vanadium	76½	77½
80¼	30	Warner Bros. Pictures	40¼	40¾
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	139	131
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	55½	55
		Call Money	3%	2½%

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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

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From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

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The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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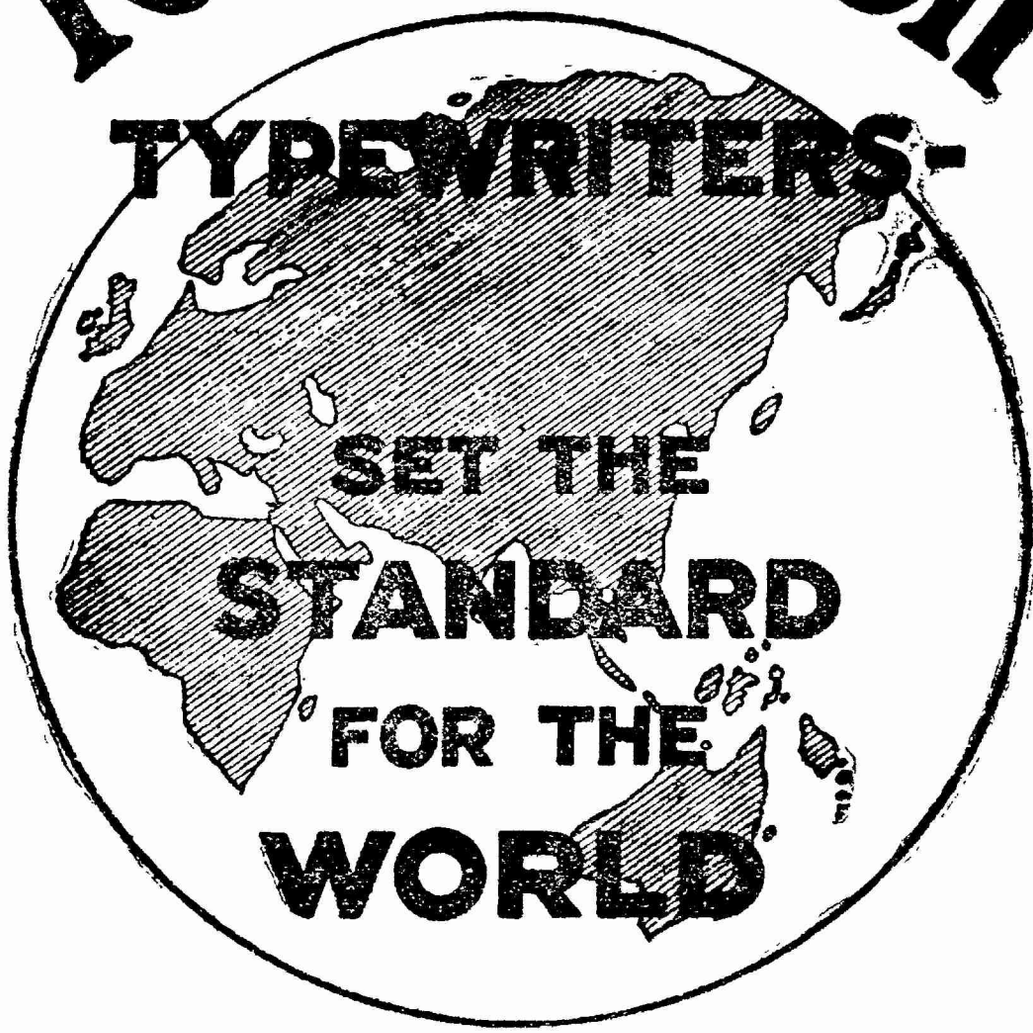

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